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AIR FORCE COMMANDER'S FELLOWSHIP DINNER SPEECH

PY080208 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0012 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Speech delivered by Air Force Commander Gen Omar Graffigna as duty chairman of the military junta to armed forces comradeship dinner at air force club in Buenos Aires--live]

[Text] Like every year, on the eve of the anniversary of our declaration of national independence, we, men of arms, get together at a comradeship dinner for two equally pleasant occasions: to commemorate the historic event whereby we conclusively proclaimed the freedom of our fatherland and to celebrate the unity and cohesion of its armed institutions which have always been a major factor in maintaining and consolidating national unity.

For us, Argentine military officers, compliance with the above task is a mandate which goes back to our glorious origins. When Gen Jose de San Martin was organizing the Andean Army at the Plumerillo camp, he personally outlined the mission of a soldier: to preserve order among all peoples, to strengthen the power of the laws, and to strengthen the government so that it may enforce the laws and force the wicked ones to respect them.

As we can see, the great captain was able to express in simple words, which can be understood by every citizen, that the reasons for the existence of the armed forces are not limited to defending the territory but they also seek to strengthen peace, and to preserve justice. These are well-known pillars of any society.

We deem it important to quote the Liberator's idea because today there are many agitators who are attempting to obscure it by disseminating erroneous ideas about the normal, necessary relations between power and the law.

A sincere soul-searching effort, supported by the armed forces' participation in the political leadership of the state at times of crisis, can undisputably prove that we, the heirs of the liberator, have not been unfaithful to his guiding mandate.

Fellow civilian countrymen and military comrades whom we are addressing tonight, we consider it extremely useful to have quoted the idea of our forefather to avert so many hollow words about what we military are supposed or not supposed to do when the institutions have stopped functioning as a result of a lengthy, profound period of distortions.

From the very beginning, we Argentines have exercised our legitimate rights of managing with dignity our own independent destiny and have assumed all related responsibilities, all of which have resulted in years of hard work and struggle to spread the seed of a well-understood freedom and to consolidate our unity through an organization which could implement effective actions within the framework of the law.

First, the bells of freedom; then, the struggle for integration; and finally, the much desired constitutional organization of the republic are part of the path travelled by civilians and military who, faithful to their unrenounceable decision, made a flourishing Argentina out of this virgin pampa region.

History is witness that it took nearly 100 years to harmonize ideas, organize the courses of action and get a young country on its feet, a country that has arrived at the sunset of this century with defined characteristics of strength and greatness.

This history was made both by men who were educated in the military discipline and by a group of illustrious civilians, who dedicated all their efforts to making the nation great, but there was nothing further from their minds than the creation of a macrocephalic state, because they knew that this was just one step from a totalitarian structure foreign to our principles and traditions.

It is good that we recall these events in order to strengthen ourselves with the memories of our glories of the past, but we would also like to dedicate a minute to publicly mediate about the duties that we have to carry out today in order to be worthy of those glories.

Regarding conjectures and expectations on the eventuality that in clarifying some of the important problems within the scope of the dynamics of the process for national reorganization that the unity and harmony of the armed forces could be impaired, I flatly and emphatically say that the unity of the armed forces is totally ensured.

This substantial unity, strengthened through the calamity of a drawn out struggle against a cruel and relentless enemy, grew when dealing with the most important and crucial government problems that we have had to face during the past few years. It is the irreplaceable basis for unhesitatingly, but responsibly, entering the stage of the republic's institutional reorganization.

On arriving at this point, and with the purpose of clarifying any type of confusion regarding the commitment that the armed forces assumed in March 1976 and in December 1979 in the sense that the representative, republican and federal system is the undeniable procedure for the political organization of society, we must point out that this commitment was not only conceived and publicly announced to the population, but that it had been assumed by the armed forces themselves and, therefore, it is a determining rule and an unbreakable pledge of unity, solidarity and understanding.

But it would be insane not to point out, with the same clarity and emphasis, that this commitment must be understood within the context of our immediate past, defined by the reestablishment of public order and personal security and by the consolidation of internal peace; conquests that must be placed outside of any type of questioning. Because in no way will we allow them to be questioned, because the contrary would imply not only a tremendous historical error but would also mean committing treason to the memory of those who faced the struggle and the sacrifice with stoicism and greatness.

National condemnation of any type of terrorist or subversive attack remains as strong today as it did at the beginning of the process. And the spiritual strength of the armed forces will fully prevent any type of danger or emergency. We must also not forget that the emotion and the motives that conceived the process for national reorganization are in full force.

Although these are essential elements which define the nature of the present situation, it is necessary to expand and to strengthen the bases for consensus and support.

This is why today it becomes more essential than ever that the productive sectors be added to the social, cultural and spiritual forces so that they may form a solid, dynamic, clear-sighted, modern, national bloc which would have unity of basic convictions and beliefs and which would be capable of ultimately advancing on the positive path toward national greatness.

This will conclusively prove to those who are betting against the country, who are keeping both their assets and their resentment outside our borders, that we Argentines are adequately tempered and ready to wage the battle for the national future without making any concession to the useless, disruptive actions of those irresponsible advocates of defeat and failure.

Therefore, it is not a matter of changing purposes or resolutions but of upholding ethical norms which are the sacred heritage of those who are faithful to the memory of the ones who served their fatherland at the cost of their own lives.

It is also a matter of dispelling distrust and fears and of observing patterns of behavior which are in keeping with that spiritual heritage which must be kept above every wicked speculation.

We have time and again stated that we are not attracted by the voluptuousness of power, that we are indifferent to its pleasures. We reaffirm the depersonalization of the process and we are determined to continue to do whatever might be necessary so that no one could tell us that our words are being disproved by our deeds.

There are attitudes which are apparently designed to harass the armed forces through direct attacks, which are sometimes clearly personal attacks, which seem to convey the objective of isolating the armed forces, of destabilizing them, perhaps to precipitate an electoral outcome or some other less discernible objective.

This does not mean that one should stop pointing to eventual economic, political or administrative errors either as an individual, a sector or a party because criticism is essential in any republican system as long as the national security and interests are preserved and due respect for the institutions and individuals is observed.

It means, however, that it would be illusory to think of democratic traits which are effectively incorporated into our national life if those Argentines committed to promoting the Argentine well-being and progress do not observe a mature, responsible behavior.

We deem it necessary to warn that the behavior of those who are abusing the good faith of the Argentine people, forgetting the experience of past decades, has every characteristic of a dangerous adventure.

Let it be clearly understood. We emphasize that such conduct carries the risk of encouraging a dangerous adventure because it does not consider that as progress is made in the institutional reorganization of the country, more serious and responsible action by all sectors becomes necessary.

We have repeatedly stated that we are unyielding friends of liberty but staunch enemies of license.

We are going through an important moment of national convergence and it is appropriate to speak up in accordance with our times to clear doubts and to appear as a solid organization, without divisions or splits. Current reality tells us the need to make an exhortation to strengthening the national spirit to increase the individual courage of each Argentine by giving life and multiplying its potentials as well as its unyielding dedication for liberty in order and justice. These beliefs are the moral and political bases to achieve the joint, useful and fruitful actions of the people and the government which are absolutely necessary to achieve, in a full and orderly manner, the objectives outlined in 1976.

The Catholic Church--with the same essential feeling of convergence--in a ecumenical context has made a call to build a future for our children based on agreements--which must always prevail over differences--under the protection of the uniting factor of our Christian faith and our sense as a nation.

Unfortunately, not all sectors of public opinion show the same wisdom and prudence.

When the process of national reorganization began, the nation was threatened with the serious danger of breaking up. Then, the healthy and responsible people gave the nation their strong support, a support which was a valuable contribution for the victory over terrorism.

The problem now is to achieve, at a satisfactory pace, the complete fulfillment of the proposed objectives and to do this the same support is needed. We appeal for this support trusting that the basic beliefs of the armed forces identify with the demands of evolution and progress of the Argentine people clearly outlined in the basic documents of the process.

We should not forget that the Argentine nation came to independent life motivated by its love for freedom on 25 May 1810. From that time, we have practically invested the first third of our history in strengthening our independence and the second in establishing and consolidating the necessary organization to get the results wanted.

For several decades we have gone through ups and downs and temporary recoveries which have detoured us from our course, reaching an unfortunate extreme situation which made necessary the intervention of the armed forces, an intervention which has no other purpose than to return to the best traditions of the country.

Today, following the example set yesterday, although making the appropriate distinctions, we are struggling to return to the path of greatness and we are working to reorganize.

To achieve the noble ideals which had been indelibly outlined by our forefathers--who were civilians and military, and often both things--we call upon the Argentine people to meet the demands of this hour to progressively and positively move toward our ultimate objective of reorganizing the republic.

We were able to restore the conditions conducive to meeting this challenge. Today we have a promising domestic situation where freedom in order and justice prevail.

Let us appreciate with prudence and without arrogance those positive aspects which become evident and, above all, those defects which we still need to correct.

But in the face of attempts made to make us change our course only to repeat recent experiences which are still fresh in the minds and hearts of every reasonable Argentine, we hereby solemnly proclaim the reaffirmation of the national reorganization process.

Gentlemen, let us remember that for us, fatherland is not only an enlightened idea, a noble feeling. For us, fatherland means the fields, the factories, the cities, those towns where the Argentines are born, live, work and die; and that it is our purpose to preserve, to improve and to expand the material and spiritual heritage bequeathed to us by our forefathers, to the security and defense of which we have pledged to devote our own lives.

Above the errors we may commit in our struggle for those ideals and the difference of opinions which might hinder or delay their fulfillment we must place our deep support for the philosophy on which the basic documents of the process rest, and our resolve to achieve our ultimate objective of restoring a representative, republican, federal system of government.

Therefore, we solemnly reaffirm that the basic documents are fully in force both regarding the purpose and objectives the national reorganization process, the power scheme and the decision-making system.

We also reaffirm that the political solution we seek will be achieved within the framework of the basic documents, the political bases and guidelines for government action, thus eliminating our characteristic habit of breaking with or adulterating systems when confronting the first difficulty in applying them.

Despite the storms, we view a clear horizon and we will be able to prove that we are not afraid of related phenomena, especially those which like fireworks are only designed to divert us from our course.

Since the beginning of the process, we have been following the course that was originally outlined and we will stay on this course with the same good spirit. The nation expects to reach a safe port and, God willing, it will not be disappointed because we have pledged to do so and we will not commit perjury.

OFFICER SCORES GOVERNMENT'S POSSIBLE 'WRONG PATH'

PY040231 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0235 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA)--Col Enzo Garuti tonight made a severe speech at a dinner held at the Armed Forces Officers Club to commemorate 9 July. In the speech he stressed that "everything seems to indicate that we are following the wrong path and running the risk of returning to times which we thought were definitely behind us."

The dinner was attended by President Roberto Viola; Oscar Camilion, foreign minister; Adm Norberto Couto, defense minister; Jorge Aguado, agriculture and livestock minister; Carlos Burndarena, education minister; and Gen Diego Urricariet, public works and services.

The dinner was also attended by former Argentine President Roberto Marcelo Levingston and representatives of the commanders in chief of the armed forces branches.

At the end of the dinner, Colonel Garuti spoke on behalf of the Executive Board of the Armed Forces Officers Club, which is presided over by Maj Gen Federico Toranzo Montero, ret.

In his speech the retired officer said that "the guiding principles" of the Declaration of Independence "are and will remain immutable."

"To stray away from them, change them or distort them," he added, "would be the worst and most serious mistake we could make. After this glance into the past, let us take a look at the current status quo within the framework of the country in general and our armed forces in particular."

He went on to say: "Let us recall that the armed forces did not want or advocate war; however, they had to wage it against subversion which they defeated drastically and finally. They did not want to take over the government but because of the prevailing circumstances they had to do it."

He added that "the prevailing circumstances of their administration have connotations which because of their seriousness can barely be understood by the human mind. They involve situations which make control over leadership as a whole more and more difficult, fraught with negative effects at the domestic level, pressures and political and economic compromises, and constantly decreasing room for maneuvering, declining resources and growing difficulties."

He indicated: "In view of all this no one can doubt today, in all honesty, that our responsibility and prestige are at stake."

Later he said: "In the final analysis the establishment of objectives is no more than an expression of desires. The positive, the valid thing, is to attain them; which is the only thing that has ethical, political and historical meaning."

He then listed the items which the armed forces believe "can be delayed no further"-- among them are: to "reinstate our moral strength in full;" to "clarify and purify our current philosophy which can be none other than that wisely outlined by our national constitution;" to "avoid magic formulas and implement our principles;" to "avoid sharing our historic responsibility, a responsibility which is ours alone, by blaming everything on the failure of other institutions which have been or are part of the national framework;" to "ban the political ideology whose form and essence has engendered so many evils to the extent of affecting, almost to the point of no return, the health of the nation;" to "get rid of the perjurers who do not cease to flatter us to then use us as they have already done for attaining their own objectives;" to "establish, on a firm basis, the validity of the interlocutors in keeping with their moral, intellectual and political background, because they have lost the right to voice opinions;" to "defend our territorial, political and ideological sovereignty. Our tolerance of offenses, interference and slander, injustice and violations is unbearably detrimental to our dignity and our honor. Once these values have fallen we will have nothing else to lose."

The speech also warned that "we must bear in mind that even though defeated tactically, subversion continues operating in our midst thanks to the overt or covert presence of many Marxist ideologists."

Colonel Garuti also said that "we must clearly establish that education is the maximum priority of our administration."

He also asked "draconian punishments for the crooks who, as we well know, have always coexisted with us and, worse still, continue operating under the cover of impunity and tolerance."

Still another demand was "to put the corrupt where they belong" and to "eliminate the incompetent and speculators," and to "make modesty and austerity a rule of behavior, eliminating arrogance on one hand and getting used to sacrifices on the other."

FORMER PRESIDENT PERON LEAVES FOR MADRID

PY092237 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jul (TELAM)--Former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron left for Spain today at 1858, thus culminating the process that started last Monday when Federal Judge Pedro Narvaiz ordered her release. The plane carrying the former president will arrive in Madrid tomorrow morning.

AGRICULTURAL EMERGENCY DECLARED IN SEVERAL AREAS

PY090359 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1343 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (NA)--The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has declared a state of agricultural emergency in important areas of Cordoba, La Pampa, Mendoza, Rio Negro, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca and Formosa Provinces, which have been affected by various meteorological disasters.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--(NA)--The Brazilian Government has given its approval for the appointment of diplomat Hugo Caminos as Argentina's ambassador to that country, replacing former Ambassador Oscar Camilion, now Argentina's foreign minister, at that post. Caminos was born in Buenos Aires in 1921 and was legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry from 1972 to 1973 and since 1974 had been the director of the Argentine delegation to the United Nations Sea Rights Conference. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Jul 81 p 11 PY]

FRG, FRANCE, CANADA DISCONTINUE ECONOMIC AID

PY100202 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jul (AFP)--The FRG, Canada and France have recently joined the United States in discontinuing projects designed to provide economic aid to Bolivia, Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos revealed here today.

In a meeting with businessmen, Tamayo Ramos said that the economic crisis could be overcome, corrected and alleviated by the end of this year.

It makes no sense to keep talking about devaluations or inflation at this time, the minister said. He finally said that Bolivia maintains normal relations with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) since both organizations have been normally sending their missions to the country.

NEW ANTI-DRUG LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO BE DRAFTED

PY090343 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1651 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jul (TELAM)--A commission of experts has been charged with the drafting of an emergency plan with the intention of preparing the technical and economic bases and legal instruments so that Bolivia will have real projects that will allow it to attack drug trafficking with greater possibilities.

According to the director of the National Council for the Fight Against Drug Trafficking, Col Arturo Doria Medina, one of the commission's objectives will be achieving positive aid from international organizations that deal with the same problem.

"This evil," according to Doria, "needs radical and coordinated measures" and he stated that he agrees that a total revision of the current law against drug trafficking is needed.

He also repeated that once the legal instruments are at hand and drug trafficking has been eradicated, "the armed forces will withdraw from the struggle in triumph."

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION DROPPING SINCE 1976

PY092035 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Jun 81 p 5

[Excerpt] According to information released by the National Statistics Institute, the production of crude petroleum and petroleum condensate in Bolivia during 1980 amounted to approximately 8.7 million barrels which represents a 14.48 percent decrease compared to the production during 1979, which amounted to 10 million barrels.

A decreasing trend has been observed since 1976 according to the information published in the yearly BOLIVIA IN FIGURES 80, edited by the aforementioned institute with information supplied by the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB).

The production during 1976 amounted 14.8 million barrels per year while production during 1980 amounted to 8.7 million barrels. This represents a negative difference of 6,155,000 barrels. This drop of production from 1976 to 1980 proves the existence of a decreasing trend in Bolivian petroleum production.

SOVIET-BUILT PLANT'S OPERATION POSTPONED

PY090347 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] A mission of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] is in Moscow to negotiate the definitive handing over of the mineral volatilization plant that has been built in La Palca (Potosi).

COMIBOL Manager Gen Abel Martinez; the deputy manager in charge of volatilization plants, Juan Mendoza; and the COMIBOL legal adviser, Jose Luis Daza, are meeting with authorities of the Soviet Government and of the Machinoexport enterprise, which was in charge of the design, manufacture and installation of the plant's equipment and machinery.

The Soviet enterprise is responsible for putting the new industrial plant into operation. Several technical difficulties were faced during the final stage, including the firing of the main oven, and this has caused the indefinite postponement of the inauguration.

Official reports indicate that it will not be possible to inaugurate La Palca plant before October.

The COMIBOL mission in the Soviet Union is also negotiating guarantees regarding the inauguration date, which still has to be set. The discussions will also establish who is responsible for the delay and the project's technical difficulties.

The Mines and Metallurgy Ministry has announced that the government will not receive the plant until it has the definite reports regarding the planning and execution process. The authorities are also concerned about the increase in the cost of the plant, which initially was estimated at \$20 million and which has now increased to more than \$70 million, according to the last official report.

The government's plans had predicted that the plant would produce approximately 5,000 tons of powder this year with a high percentage of tin. In the best of cases it is improbable that production will reach 1,000 tons, authorities have said.

The COMIBOL mission will return from Moscow within the next 10 days.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--During a news conference, the Bolivian Foreign Minister, Mario Rolon Anaya, disclosed that the Bolivian ambassador to the USSR, Javier Murillo de la Rocha, and the USSR commerce vice minister signed an agreement for commercial economic cooperation which is almost at strengthening the understanding between the two countries. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 81 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya and the Israeli ambassador today signed an agreement whereby Israel will cooperate with Bolivia in a program for training peasants in agricultural, rural construction techniques in their own environment. The program will be implemented through the Education Ministry. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jul 81 PY]

TURBAY ON CUBAN INTERVENTION, VENEZUELAN RELATIONS

PA082044 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Jaime Riera report]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has condemned Cuba's intervention in Guyana and said that any intervention anywhere is completely contrary to [word indistinct] international law.

The head of state made the statement while attending the celebration marking Venezuela's Independence Day. Regarding relations between Colombia and Venezuela, Turbay said the two nations have always been close, but can get even closer. Noticiero Colombiano [name of newscast] was present at last night's celebration and recorded the following interview given by the president:

[Begin recording in progress] [Turbay] ...as in any area [word indistinct] as a violation of the rules of international law.

[Question] Are you specifically referring to the Cuban [military] intervention in Guyana?

[Answer] Any intervention anywhere is completely contrary to the rules of international law.

[Question] Mr President, can you give us a greeting for Venezuela now, while we are celebrating a new anniversary of our independence?

[Answer] From this Venezuelan home, [probably the Venezuelan Embassy in Bogota] I would like to send to all those across the border a fraternal greeting from the Colombian people, who feel very close to that nation because both people have many things in common to defend.

[Passage indistinct] [end recording]

VENEZUELA TO CONTINUE OIL-SUPPLY CONTRACT

PA092123 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jul (AFP)--Venezuela will extend its present contract with Colombia to supply about 25,000 barrels of oil per day, it was announced here today.

Mines and Energy Minister Carlos Rodado Noriega announced that Venezuela will continue supplying crude oil to Colombia in 1982 and that the contract that expires in December will be extended.

According to Rodado Noriega, "there was a misunderstanding" in connection with the statements allegedly made by a Venezuelan official, who is said to have threatened to suspend Colombia's oil supply in late 1981.

The setting of conditions by Venezuela, which followed confirmation that Colombia was negotiating to import crude oil from both Mexico and Iran, elicited pessimistic reactions in this country about the relations between the two countries.

A few days later, however, the Venezuelan Government itself announced that it would not suspend the supply and Rodado Noriega told newsmen in Bogota today that "the contract will be extended." According to him, the misunderstanding has been resolved and Colombian-Venezuelan relations could not be any better.

Venezuela supplies 25,000 barrels of crude oil per day to Colombia, which has a daily deficit of about 55,000 barrels.

OAS SECRETARY GENERAL ON PERU, OTHER ISSUES

PA100020 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Edmundo Carrera report from Government Palace in Quito--live or recorded]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress]...at this time the visit of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila. Orfila said that the OAS would act once again if it was necessary or if Peru and Ecuador deemed it advisable to solve their problems. He said the OAS is always at the service of governments that need its help.

Orfila added that during his visit to Peru he never observed an attitude of rivalry toward Ecuador and, on the contrary, he found willingness to achieve a rapprochement. He said he was unaware of the Peruvian decision to unilaterally place boundary marks on the border with Ecuador. He added that his talks with President Fernando Belaunde Terry centered on economic subjects and the development of the Orinoco, Plata and Amazon River basins. He said that these points and others which are of interest to Ecuador will be discussed with President Hurtado and other Ecuadorean officials. Orfila said he doesn't think that peace between Ecuador and Peru is currently threatened.

The OAS secretary general ruled out the possibility of a U.S. intervention in El Salvador. He said that as a Latin American he cannot accept foreign intervention in any Latin American country. He added that the problems of El Salvador should be solved by the Salvadorans.

Orfila said he was concerned about the Andean integration process and that the OAS could cooperate to strengthen the Andean Pact, particularly in areas that deal with [words indistinct] mutual cooperation. He added that the OAS participates in Ecuador with 150 million sucres in about 20 programs. He said this is not an investment but cooperation in [word indistinct], cultural and other fields.

MINISTER SAYS OIL MARKETING PROBLEM SOLVED

PA062340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Quito, 4 Jul (AFP)--Eduardo Ortega, natural resources and energy minister, said that the marketing of Ecuadorean petroleum is assured, that the 3.5 million barrels the country needs to sell each month have been practically sold. According to the head of the ministry which manages petroleum policy, 1.5 million barrels of petroleum were saved in the country in the first 5 months of the year due to a drop in domestic consumption caused by the increase in petroleum byproducts prices.

A few days ago the country faced such a serious crisis that it had to suspend pumping through its oil pipeline from the east to the Pacific coast. It was unable to market the petroleum that was filling the storage centers.

However, according to Minister Ortega, the marketing problem has been overcome since the [words indistinct]. He explained that the 1 million barrels, which by contract the U.S. Texaco company pays in royalties, will in the future be paid in money and not in crude. Moreover, four long-term contracts guarantee the sale of 1.8 million barrels a month, leaving only 700,000 barrels, (?which is a manageable figure).

According to Minister Ortega, the government's largest priority in the hydrocarbon industry is exploration of new oilfields, so a number of programs are being implemented in this area. Another priority is secondary recovery from oil wells. Under this program, reserves could increase by 450 million barrels.

NOGUES, ARGENTINA'S CAMILION DISCUSS YACYRETA

PY082058 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 3 Jul 81 p 11

[Excerpts] Ayolas--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues and Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion met privately today for 1 hour to discuss critical aspects of the Yacyreta project and other questions of bilateral interest, and they both agreed that time lost in making decisions regarding the award of bids must be recovered.

The Argentine foreign minister noted that important time has been lost in keeping to the project timetable. He also noted that his country's and the Paraguayan Government will jointly adopt measures necessary to overcome difficulties so that construction of the hydro-electric plant can definitively get underway.

The two ministers met privately to talk mainly about the Yacyreta project and, in passing, about other topics such as the diversion of the Pilcomayo River and the Argentine Government's commitment to finance feasibility studies on the construction of highways in Paraguayan territory (Route 4 and Mariscal Estigarribia-Pozo Hondo Road).

After that meeting the two ministers met again to exchange Note No 9 whereby the Argentine and Paraguayan Governments authorized the Yacyreta binational enterprise to finance the construction of the Encarnacio-Posadas Bridge and access roads on both sides of the river. As is known, this bridge is being built by the Argentine Government, which bears the cost alone, with no charge to the Paraguayan Government. The plans for this project have been prepared by the appropriate agency of the Argentine Government Highway Department.

Regarding its line of foreign credit, the Yacyreta binational enterprise will apportion \$71,498,470 for construction of the bridge, and this year \$13 million will be disbursed. The binational enterprise will transfer those funds to the Argentine Highway Department on the same terms regarding time, interest rate and fees as those of the original line of foreign credit.

POLICE WARN PLRA PRESIDENT DOMINGO LAINO

PY301217 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Liberal Radical Party (PLRA), was warned that "if he does not show moderation in his political activities we would be invited to leave the country," according to a communique issued by the PLRA's board.

The communique points out that Laino was first summoned by the Public Order Department and, since he refused to report, he received a personal card from the police chief inviting him to report to his office on 27 June at 1700. Following a recommendation by the political committee, Laino accepted the invitation.

The communique adds that the word "moderation" is "very vague, ambitious and subjective, and lends itself to the most arbitrary interpretations. The PLRA considers that the only criterion for appraisal of political conduct is that of lawfulness or unlawfulness, applicable to both the government and the people in a genuinely lawful country. The Executive Branch has no constitutional power to deport a Paraguayan from his country."

The communique states that "in agreement with the party's opinion, the board and its membership will continue exercising their legitimate rights to denounce corruption and human rights violations, and striving for democracy and the enforcement of social justice in Paraguay."

OFFICIALS REACT TO ECUADOR'S MEDIATION PROPOSAL

PY091755 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 8 Jul (AFP)--Ecuador's proposal for Pope John Paul II to mediate in the border conflict between Ecuador and Peru has elicited a variety of reactions.

Peruvian Labor Minister Alfonso Grados said that the proposal was preposterous. He indicated that there is a border treaty in effect between Peru and Ecuador, the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol; therefore, the case can be considered closed. However, Aeronautics Minister Gen (ret) Jose Gagliardi said that he saw nothing against it pursuant to an agreement between the two parties.

Ecuadorean Cardinal Pablo Munoz has made his proposal for papal mediation, in this case in Quito. He indicated however, that no concrete steps in this regard had been taken.

Former Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Julio Prado also voiced support for the pope's mediation and stressed that the two nations are essentially Catholic.

GOVERNMENT SETS DATE FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY061720 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 4 Jul (TELAM)--The government has set 8 November this year as the date for partial municipal elections. On that occasion six provincial municipal councils and approximately 100 district municipal councils, whose votes were annulled at the municipal councils, whose votes were annulled at the municipal elections held in November last year, will be elected.

PCP SUPPORTS POLAND'S PZPR, WARSAW PACT

PY082015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 7 Jul (TELAM)--The Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] has released a communique stating its position on the situation in Poland, expressing that the possible action of the Warsaw Pact countries against the actions of unofficial Polish unions is of interest to fraternal peoples.

The PCP communique which was released here today states: The Solidarity movement led by Lech Walesa is an extremist movement and works with reactionary conspiracy groups, seeking the overthrow of the Polish Communist government, trying to weed out socialism and to demolish the achievements of that brotherly people.

Due to these reasons, we must come to the aid of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] and face the seditious maneuvers, the PCP states, and concludes that the concern expressed by brotherly peoples over the events in Poland is just and legitimate.

OAS SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

PY061155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Jul (TELAM)--OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila arrived here today on a 4-day official visit to Peru. It has been officially reported that on Monday afternoon Orfila will have a special audience with President Fernando Belaunde, and that on the same day he will also meet with Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella.

ARMED FORCES OFFER POLITICAL PARTIES OPENING

PY092013 Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Jul (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the next Uruguayan Government to take over on 1 September 1981 will be one of transition which will prepare the country for the return of institutionalization allowing the participation of political parties and the exercise of other freedoms.

The armed forces, through its Commission for Political Affairs (COMASPO) on Wednesday offered the leaders of the political parties an ample political opening and announced that the next government will call for elections. Representatives of the traditional Blanco and Colorado Parties, who were specially summoned, started talks with COMASPO aimed at the country's institutional normalization which, according to what has been stated, is supported by the military itself.

[Passage indistinct] Moderately optimistic regarding the political opening, Gen Abdon Raimundez, president of COMASPO, who is requesting the political parties' cooperation to start the new process, stated: "The armed forces have had to overcome serious difficulties to reach this stage." After the meeting another politician stated that the armed forces want to get out of the current situation and return to the country's institutionalization, for which, he pointed out, they are seeking the help of the political parties.

During the meeting COMASPO members pointed out that the next government of transition, which will govern for less than 5 years (many believe it will only be for 3 years), will hold general elections for which it will authorize the functioning of political parties beforehand. In this regard COMASPO disclosed that the bases for the future political parties' statutes will be drawn up by the party leaders themselves, but will be submitted to COMASPO for approval. It was also established that the government will appoint persons involved with the political parties as members of the State Council, which replaced the Parliament in [date indistinct] 1973, whose structure will be reorganized as of September as a first measure for the participation of the political parties in state affairs.

COMASPO also disclosed that instead of radical changes in the constitution, as was proposed by the November plebiscite which the great majority was rejected, only some adjustments will be made which will include two or three points on which the armed forces are inflexible. Among these adjustments is the maintenance of the National Security Council (COSENA) because the armed forces wish to maintain an important role in what concerns security.

[Words indistinct] that the political parties especially conditioned their cooperation to the freedom of meetings, press, association, partisan activities which, reportedly, did not meet great objections from COMASPO members.

The reestablishment of proscribed political parties, another subject which the political parties have always demanded, was not discussed since COMASPO informed the politicians that the armed forces were willing to review the law on proscriptions so long as it does not jeopardize the desired transition process.

The politicians were authorized to hold interparty meetings. As a consequence the members of the Blanco and Colorado Parties met last night.

In the morning COMASPO met with members of the Civic Union and the Inter Party Patriotic Accord (Conjuncion Patriotica Interpartidaria), which were formed recently, and other meetings between COMASPO and politicians are expected during the coming days in order to continue the political opening started today.

HERRERA CAMPINS COMMENTS ON COLOMBIA, F-16'S

PA022319 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1444 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--President Luis Herrera Campins said that the renewal of negotiations with Colombia to delimit the territorial waters in the Gulf of Venezuela "has not been achieved."

Herrera Campins told a news conference last night that "there are sufficient bonds of friendship, tradition and solidarity between Colombia and Venezuela, as far as the integration of the continent is concerned, for us to have enough commonsense to discuss the matter whenever we think it more propitious to do so."

Several months ago, Venezuela and Colombia held a last and unsuccessful round of negotiations to solve their old differences on jurisdiction in the Gulf of Venezuela.

Herrera Campins noted that although the negotiations on the issue are paralyzed, several uninterrupted talks have been underway, such as those covering border development matters, particularly those linked to common water basins.

In response to another question, the chief of state confirmed that Venezuela will purchase F-16 planes from the United States.

He said that so far there is no reason to doubt that this transaction will come about. He added, however, that it is necessary to wait for the formal approval by the U.S. Government for the purchase.

The president abstained from commenting on the size of the transaction because, he said, it will depend on the Venezuelan capability to handle such sophisticated equipment.

Concerning Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano's recent trip to London to inform the British authorities about the Caracas government's position on the ancient claim over the Essequibo territory, Herrera Campins said Zambrano was satisfied with the result of his conversations.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSING MILITARY AID AT NASSAU MEETING

PA080445 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Rafael Neri, the Venezuelan ambassador to Mexico, has said that his government will continue to support the development of the Central American area and the Caribbean. Therefore, it will not support military aid in the region at the meeting of foreign ministers of Canada, United States, Mexico and his country.

He said that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco will participate positively at Nassau, Bahamas, to obtain respect for the absolute self-determination of each of the nations in the area.

The Venezuelan diplomat said it was necessary to learn the positions of the United States and each of the four countries participating in order to draw up a scheme of development without military aid and to reject the proposed strengthening of militarism in the region.

PEMEX OILWORKERS THREATEN TO GO ON STRIKE

FL091024 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 015 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jul (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican Petroleum Workers Union [STPRM] this afternoon informed Pemex that it has issued a strike call since the collective work contract covering oilworkers expires on the last day of July. The STPRM General Executive Committee made this known today to Manuel Lazar, the Pemex legal affairs officer.

The strike call announced today by the oilworkers union following an agreement by sectional leaders throughout the republic will be carried out to demand a 47.5 percent wage increase. The oilworkers said through their secretary general, Salvador Barragan Camacho, that they are willing to be flexible in their demands for the sake of national interests. If the collective work contract review--expected before 14 July--is satisfactory, the strike will be averted.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL MARKETING

FL082100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 8 Jul 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jul (NOTIMEX)--Norway is trying to strengthen its relations with Mexico and Great Britain [passage indistinct] President Jose Lopez Portillo at his official Los Pinos residence.

The Norwegian minister said that his talk with the Mexican president had dealt with the North-South dialogue which will be held at the Cancun tourist resort on the Caribbean in October. He expressed the opinion that Mexico occupies a unique position to play an important role in that dialogue because it maintains good relations with the North and the South, the East and the West.

The other topic of the meeting was petroleum prices and marketing, because both Mexico and Norway are in the same situation: They produce and export large volumes of petroleum and neither is an OPEC member. [Oil and Energy Minister Arvid] Johannesen said that they wish to establish closer relations and find ways of cooperation and a common strategy regarding the price and marketing of crude oil.

He commented that Norway has lowered the price of crude by \$4 per barrel. Great Britain had already lowered its petroleum price, so the Norwegian companies had to reduce theirs by 10 percent. He said, however, that the short-term international market situation will become stabilized and that better petroleum sales conditions will possibly be obtained again. The Norwegian energy minister said that international market conditions are such as to make it difficult to make a forecast, but that it is expected that the economy of the Western world will continue growing, thus requiring more petroleum products.

Johannesen believed that the most important objective of his country is that of strengthening its links with Mexico and Great Britain, although the latter country is in a different situation, since it does not export petroleum and has different prospects and possibilities.

NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING GRENADA POLICEMEN

PA092127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1808 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Panama City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--William Richard Jacobs, the Grenadian ambassador in Panama, whose residence is in Cuba, today told this agency that the Panamanian National Guard is training policemen in his country.

Jacobs is the first Grenadian ambassador to Panama. He presented his credentials this week, 7 years after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Panama and Grenada are currently studying several draft bilateral agreements and would like to expand their relations in all areas, said Jacobs, who is also his country's ambassador to Mexico and Cuba.

NICARAGUA'S PASTORA ARRIVES, SCORES CUBAN PRESENCE

PA092159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Panama City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Eden Pastora, "Cero," was forced to leave Nicaragua "in view of the ever-increasing presence of Cubans-Fidelist-communists," a Panamanian evening newspaper reports today.

The evening newspaper LA REPUBLICA also states, without citing its sources, that Pastora found himself limited "in power as a commander," and had become alienated from the ranking officials of the Sandinist government, "in view of the presence of numerous military observers from Cuba in Nicaragua and the increasing presence of Fidelist and Soviet political units."

Yesterday the Sandinist government made public a letter dated 26 June in which Eden Pastora resigned from his posts of deputy minister of defense and chief of the People's Militias, as well as the title of brigade commander, retaining only that of "guerrilla commander."

Eden Pastora's letter also said that he would leave for another country to fight for a free America in light of the indignation caused by the dead peasants in embassies and priests killed before the altar, which was interpreted by press media of the area as a specific allusion to Guatemala and El Salvador.

Commander Jose Valdivia, who resigned from his posts of deputy minister of interior and director of the state telephone company, Telcor, left Nicaragua together with Eden Pastora.

Eight other persons accompanied Pastora and Valdivia on their trip by land through Costa Rica to Panama, where they arrived yesterday.

According to the paper LA REPUBLICA, Pastora is today at the home of his friend Hugo Spadafora, doctor and former Panamanian minister who struggled for Somoza's overthrow in Nicaragua.

Pastora's visit to Spadafora has not been confirmed in other sources. The only official confirmation that has been obtained here is that Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia arrived in Panama, without it being specified where they are staying.

The evening newspaper notes that Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, is expected to arrive here at any moment to try to convince Pastora and Valdivia to return to their country to resume their posts, since the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has not accepted their resignations.

This report by the evening paper has not been confirmed either by official sources in Panama or Nicaragua.

In his letter of resignation Pastora at no time criticized the FSLN or the Nicaraguan Government and said textually that he was leaving "to follow the smell of gunpowder."

Regarding Tomas Borge, Pastora said that he is the member of the FSLN Directorate who knows him best and that "it will not be difficult for him" to understand his decision.

SOCIALIST LEADER MARIO SOARES ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA080341 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The vice president of Socialist International, Mario Soares, arrived in Panama today as the guest of the Panamanian Government. He is accompanied by the secretary of international affairs of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

On his arrival at the airport, the former Portuguese prime minister was greeted by members of the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] leadership, including Balbino Moreno, Ivan Estribi and Social Security Director General Dr Abraham Saied.

Soares is on a tour of Latin America, which includes visits to the Dominican Republic and Mexico. During his stay here, Soares will meet with President Aristides Royo to discuss the Latin American political situation. Later, Soares will meet the National Guard commander, Gen Omar Torrijos.

On his arrival at Tocumen International Airport, the socialist leader gave a statement to the Panamanian press.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the motive of your visit to Panama?

[Answer] I am a guest of President Aristides Royo, the president of the PRD, and of Gen Omar Torrijos. I was invited by them to visit the country and discuss the situation in the area. As you know, I am vice president of Socialist International. I (?plan) to visit Santo Domingo to attend the anniversary of the foundation of the Dominican PRD and from there I will leave for Mexico to preside over a meeting with all vice presidents of Socialist International. There, I will try to give an extensive report on the situation in this area of the world.

[Question] Mr Soares, what can be expected from your meeting here in Panama?

[Answer] Nothing spectacular, only to acquire better knowledge of the problems of the area; which I will transmit to the other parties, members of Socialist International.
[end recording]

COSTA RICASPADAFORA, PASTORA BANNED FROM COSTA RICA

PA100248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The public security and government minister has learned that Hugo Spadafora is in the country. Spadafora, a Panamanian doctor who participated in the Sandinist revolution, has been banned from Costa Rica because of his many illegal entries into the country.

If Spadafora is in the country now, he will be arrested, the public security minister said. If he is in the country he must have entered illegally since his entry is banned. All government officials have been ordered to arrest the Panamanian guerrilla if he is here.

The public security minister also said that Commander Eden Pastora cannot enter the country through any of our borders or airports. Eden Pastora and Commander Jose Valdivia, alias Commander Marvin, and eight persons accompanying them will not be allowed to enter the country. The reason for this measure is that Commander Pastora made national and international statements during a brief visit to Costa Rica in which he said that he would soon be joining Latin American guerrillas.

Costa Rica cannot be used as a place to make statements that may compromise the country's relations with the rest of the countries in the continent, Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides said.

CUT ORGANIZED STRIKE CALL ONLY PARTIALLY HEEDED

PA092257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The strike call issued by the United Workers Confederation [CUT] was partially heeded today. Farm and port activities were paralyzed, but this was not true in the metropolitan areas. In San Jose most workers carried out normal activities. The strike was supposed to have been in effect from 0600 to 1200. However, those places that went along with the strike had different schedules for it. In certain places it went from 0600 to 1000, in others from 0800 to 1000 and in others from 0900 to 1200. There were even places that did not carry out the strike order for the 2 stipulated hours. Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto said that the strike was only partial and that preventing the advance of production only results in more damage. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] I have heard that a partial strike has been carried out at the few places the CUT controls. Aside from the success of this strike--whether it was small or very small, I could care less--I do believe that I must say once more that this is not the way to pull the country out of a crisis or to help the workers solve their economic problems because halting production and preventing its advance will only seriously affect them. I think that the way to fight poverty and make the country receive, produce and export more is to devote ourselves to working harder and producing better quality. This is the only way we can help this country. Therefore, if the reasons claimed for carrying out this strike are true, the path being followed is completely wrong. [end recording]

Commentary on Failure

PA092115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Station Editorial]

[Text] The strike promoted by the communist labor unions today has been a virtual failure, but not because they are wrong or because they have ill-will. On the contrary, in spite of their good intention of demanding that the government pay attention to social problems, the communists failed because the people of Costa Rica, the workers, no longer believe in Marxist leaders.

The democratic labor unions have launched a struggle on behalf of the popular classes and their strikes have been very successful. Now, fortunately, there are strong democratic labor unions.

This morning's strike was a failure only because it was led by a Marxist organization. The Costa Rican workers are people with solid democratic convictions. Despite the struggles being waged nowadays for the so-called liberation of the people of [words indistinct] and so many other elements talked about, the Costa Rican people still love peace and freedom.

Marxism seeks to infiltrate many organizations and to create popular unrest in this country.

We wish to express our concern with the unrest that the Marxists [words indistinct] and their organization based on strength has failed. Its leadership in the field of strikes continues to fail. Its new political leaders have also failed. Their presence in the electoral leadership [as heard] has also failed.

It appears likely that the Marxist groups are still trying to use popular unrest and the creation of street protest to promote agitation and violence. New weapons [words indistinct] world of conflict.

EL SALVADOR

EL SALVADOR TO BE U.S. NICARAGUAN INVASION BASE

PA092238 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Salvadoran intellectual and former diplomat Benjamin Guzman said in Mexico City that the United States is trying to turn El Salvador into a military logistical center for an invasion of Nicaragua.

Guzman, who 2 days ago resigned as cultural attache to the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico, also said that the invasion would be supported by the Honduran, Guatemalan and Salvadoran armies.

Referring to the Salvadoran situation, Guzman said that the dictatorship is enthusiastic about a possible victory over the guerrilla forces and has completely given up the possibility of finding a political solution to the conflict.

He also said that the regime does not have a well-defined domestic policy and that dozens of government officials have resigned their posts for this reason. He said that capital depletion in El Salvador has reached such extremes that it would require at least \$1 billion to restore the nation's economy.

'COMMITTEE TO SAVE DEMOCRACY' ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA080340 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Jul 81 pp 3, 42

[Communique issued by the World Committee to Save Democracy in El Salvador]

[Text] To the international public: In the face of the terrorist invasion and attack on the Salvadoran people by the sinister forces of international Marxism, whose brain is in Moscow and whose tentacles extend from Havana, we devoted fighters for democracy and freedom rise up to make known to the world the real situation in El Salvador, a country attacked by rightwing oligarchic extremists and Marxists who, more than trying to overthrow a government, have been determined to destroy the sole alternative that these courageous people have to definitely advance on the path of democracy.

Powerful international interests are acting to give the world a distorted image of the situation of the civilian-military junta that is temporarily ruling El Salvador. We men and women aware of that reality call on international public opinion to:

1. Denounce the Soviet Union and its Cuban servants, who have invaded El Salvador with guerrillas trained in Cuba and Nicaragua and who have smuggled in tons of weapons and supplies to prevent the establishment of a democratic regime in El Salvador.
2. Unmask the extremists who have polarized the struggle in El Salvador, trying to crush those brave and hard-working people with bloodshed and terror.
3. Ask for diplomatic and financial aid from the free nations of the world to counteract the forces that want to impose themselves in El Salvador against the people's will.
4. Promote and make known the real situation of the Salvadoran Government and people in the face of the conspiracy of the international press which is playing into the hands of the Marxists and their hidden servants.
5. Support the current civilian-military junta of El Salvador as the only option left to that small but brave country that has repeatedly shown its rejection of the attacks of the extreme rightwing and leftwing to destroy the democratization process and the establishment of social and economic measures that will forever overcome the crisis that the Salvadoran people--who deserve a better destiny--have historically experienced.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT REJECTS INTERVENTION BY PASTORA

PA092105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2022 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government announced today that it is ready to reject any foreign intervention in the affairs of this country.

The official statement was released in response to press statements by the until yesterday Nicaraguan deputy minister of defense, Eden Pastora, who announced his intention to join the leftwing guerrillas who are fighting in El Salvador and Guatemala.

"We strongly reject any foreign intervention in the affairs of Guatemala because our problems must be resolved by the Guatemalans," the government communique states.

It was added that the Guatemalan Government has respected the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states and that it expects reciprocal action on their part.

ORPA CRITICIZES EGP FOR TRYING TO TAKE CONTROL

PA050122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (EFE)--The leftist guerrilla group Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) today sent a communique to Guatemalan newspapers criticizing the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP).

ORPA says that the EGP is trying to take over the control and leadership of Guatemala's revolutionary movement.

ORPA's press communique adds that the EGP's attitude has caused some harsh blows to be dealt the guerrilla organizations in the country, including the death of "Commander Manolo."

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA INCIDENTS, CLASHES

Quiche Violence Increases

PA022015 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] According to official reports from Guatemala City, between 12 and 20 persons die daily in Quiche Department as a result of the armed violence taking place there. It has been reported that the country's authorities are trying to reestablish order in that department.

Yesterday, Wednesday, 11 men were buried. They all died as a result of armed violence. This has created alarm among presidents who have repeatedly called for police action to find, one way or another, the persons responsible for the criminal actions that are sowing terror in that town [not identified] in the country's north.

Four Die in Quiche

PA071910 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A guerrilla group attacked members of the security forces in (Cunan), Quiche. Two military policemen, a national policeman and a female passer-by died as a result of this incident.

Havana on Quiche Clashes

PA100325 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The Guatemalan regime has admitted that two members of the army and one of the national police were killed during clashes between the repressive forces and insurgents in Quiche Department. It has also been learned that members of paramilitary groups of the regime headed by Romeo Lucas Garcia killed approximately 26 peasants in operations in the cities of Chichicastenango, (Jotava) and Quiche.

BANDEGUA Bridges Blown Up

PA040419 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1942 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Purported guerrillas today blew up two railroad bridges of the Guatemalan Banana Development Company (BANDEGUA) in the northeastern province of Izabal.

According to the police, several armed men placed high-powered dynamite charges at the base of the bridges and set them off, causing heavy damage to the railroad line.

The government security forces are combing the area in search of the attackers.

Heavy Shooting in Capital

PA100322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 9 Jul (AFP)--Fourteen guerrillas killed and 1 soldier wounded was the tragic toll of a clash today in Villa Hermosa neighborhood in this capital in which 6 army tanks participated, it has been officially reported here.

The shootout began at 1045 when security agents apparently tried to raid a home in the sector which, according to an army communique, was the "general headquarters" of the guerrillas, and were greeted by gunfire.

A police cordon was quickly established in the area and a few minutes later a large-scale operation was carried out jointly with the army mobilizing (?hundreds of troops), while fierce fighting was observed from a great distance.

In a military communique released to the press it was reported that the installations of the zone were a "general headquarters" of the guerrillas and that from there "actions were carried out to terrorize the population."

It was also reported that "after 3 hours of heavy shooting, there was a toll of 14 guerrillas killed, including 4 women, and 1 soldier wounded."

The communique also states that on entering the house a large quantity of diverse weapons were found including 100 Claymore mines, Soviet-made fragmentation grenades, M-16 rifles, submachineguns, explosives for the manufacture of homemade bombs, as well as contact bombs and detonators.

The government has not yet issued a communique on this incident which alarmed the inhabitants of the Guatemalan capital of approximately 1.5 million inhabitants who were surprised by the intense gunfire during the operation.

COMPENSATION TREATY SOUGHT FROM UK FOR BELIZE

PA052242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez left today for New York to negotiate with British representatives a compensation treaty for Guatemala in exchange for the latter giving up its century-old claim over Belize, the British colony in Central America which is about to receive its independence.

As agreed in London on 11 March, Guatemala will recognize Belize's independence in exchange for six rights of way across Belize: two outlets to the Caribbean by highway, two free ports and the use of the Caribbean Sea cays of Zapotillo and Ranguana.

Nevertheless, some obstacles to an Anglo-Guatemalan treaty have emerged since sectors of the Belizean population claim that "Guatemala is being given too much and we will not accept it."

Meanwhile, Guatemalan sectors claim that "they have given us nothing in exchange for our Belize."

The Guatemalan foreign minister will tomorrow meet in New York with Nicholas Ridley, minister of state for the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Belize Prime Minister George Price.

Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia said last Wednesday before the Guatemalan Congress that his administration will not sign a treaty with Great Britain which decreases the British compensation to Guatemala agreed upon on 11 March in London.

'Suitable Solutions' Expected

PA081632 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has received information from the official Guatemalan mission currently meeting with representatives of England and Belize in the new round of negotiations that began Monday in New York. Work is being carried out in a climate which makes dialogue, cordiality and good will possible, it was said during the talks.

The Guatemalan Government has stated that it expects this friendly dialogue will produce suitable solutions in accordance with Guatemala's interests.

During this new round of negotiations, our country will assert its rights, which were (clearly) outlined in the bases of understanding that the three parties signed in London in early March.

According to our Foreign Ministry, the Guatemalan mission will continue its position in favor of a dialogue as long as mutual dialogue is maintained and as long as the negotiations respect the context of the bases of understanding.

A draft agreement connected with this controversial situation over Belize is currently being prepared at the ministerial-technical level.

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON LUCAS' BELIZE STAND

PA042000 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Presidential candidates and political leaders today commented on an official statement by President Romeo Lucas Garcia regarding Belize. The president said that Belize is still part of Guatemala and that our country can, at any time, reject the partial agreement reached with Great Britain if it does not meet Guatemala's territorial demands.

Nationalist Renovator Party presidential candidate Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre commented as follows:

[Begin recording] Naturally, if the president has said that our rights still exist he did so according to the national constitution and the will of the Guatemalans. Also, we must note that the Belize matter is not solved yet and that the people of Belize have not said in a referendum what their final decision is. [end recording]

The Nationalist Authentic Central candidate, Gustavo Anzueto Vielman commented favorably on President Lucas' attitude:

[Begin recording] Guatemalans should [words indistinct] the attitude assumed by the president that Belize is not lost yet and that Guatemala should give its full support to maintain the [word indistinct] attitude if necessary. There are alternatives, we must maintain our claims [words indistinct] Belize is independent. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] is irrenunciabile and the property of a sector of the country never ends, therefore we applaud and support the president in the sense that the Belize problem should be solved in such a manner that the honor, dignity and integrity of Guatemala and Guatemalans will not be stained. [end recording]

Miguel Angel Andrino, a leader of the united front of the revolution, said that on the issue of Belize, President Lucas said what he had to say.

[Begin recording] ...which was, naturally, what the constitution still says: that the territory of Belize is a part of Guatemala. Consequently, the decisions that have been made by the government will undoubtedly have different repercussions, or will have to be implemented so as to preclude violation of our constitutional principles. I believe this has been done. The president has stated that Guatemala's rights are unharmed as regards the territory of Belize. Therefore, the explanation given by the president basically [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Roberto (?Alejos), presidential candidate of the National United Front, said he shares the view expressed by President Lucas on 1 July to the effect that Belize still belongs to Guatemala.

[Begin recording] I fully agree with the statement made by the president, because until a final protocol is signed and ratified by the legislature of the republic, no binding commitment exists. On the other hand, I believe that the conciliatory attitude taken by Guatemala on the Belize issue demonstrates the good faith of the country and its authorities in the search for a solution to the problem of Belize. If at some time the English, typically fail to fulfill the agreements or to implement them, then in my opinion Guatemala would be in a very good position, having demonstrated its good faith and its willingness to find a solution to this problem. At the same time, as the president said, we have no obligations, nor have we renounced Guatemala's rights over Belize in any sense or on any basis. [end recording]

Army Will Obey

PA022044 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The defense minister of Guatemala has stated that if there is a unilateral declaration of independence in the case of Belize, the national army will obey whatever the commander in chief orders.

The national army, which is obedient and not belligerent, will obey whatever its commander in chief, the president of the republic, orders in case there is a unilateral declaration of independence in the case of Belize. This statement was made by Defense Minister Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez to this radio station.

The defense minister was interviewed following the speech that President Romeo Lucas Garcia delivered at the national congress. In that speech Lucas Garcia touched on the Belize territorial dispute.

The president clearly stated his regime's foreign policy, especially with regard to Belize.

General Guevara affirmed that the Guatemalan Army completely supports President Lucas Garcia's policy on Belize and what it implies. The issue of Belize is now the subject of diplomatic negotiations being handled by the Foreign Ministry.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. SOLARZ' VISIT

PA092111 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Jun 81 pp 8, 73

[Excerpts] According to Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes, Stephen Solarz, who signed a letter a group of congressmen sent to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig asking for the suspension of military aid to Guatemala, has admitted that he did so without being fully appraised of the situation in our country. Solarz made the admission to Castillo Valdes during a meeting they held at the National Palace.

The representative, who is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, made a 24-hour visit to our country and met with representatives of several sectors.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that one of the most important meetings the Democratic congressman held in our country was his meeting of almost 3 hours with Foreign Minister Castillo.

After Solarz left, Castillo was asked to give his impressions of the meeting and to say if the letter signed by Solarz voicing opposition against U.S. military aid to Guatemala had been discussed. Castillo said he thought the visit was positive, like all others that U.S. officials have paid.

I welcomed the congressman and told him I though these personal contacts with Guatemala should be more frequent because they are necessary to act responsibly, Castillo said.

We discussed the document Mr Solarz and other U.S. congressmen presented to the State Department in connection with military assistance to Guatemala, Castillo said, adding that "humbly, as befits a gentleman, he admitted he signed the document without first having appraised himself adequately about the situation in our country."

Castillo added that "Mr Solarz told me that he would keep on the alert; that he would study the situation in more detail and that he was prepared to contribute to the establishment of better relations between our two countries."

In conclusion, the foreign minister said he had supplied the visitor with sufficient and well-documented information on various aspects of Guatemala.

Solarz arrived in Guatemala on Saturday afternoon. According to unofficial reports, he left yesterday afternoon for El Salvador and Nicaragua and will then return to Washington to report on his visit to Central America.

Deputy on Solarz' Remarks

PA012301 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Obviously upset over U.S. Congressman Solarz' statements, deputy Napoleon Alfaro said the gringos want to see us wearing loincloths and swinging from tree to tree. Deputy Napoleon Alfaro said that when these envoys arrive in Guatemala they always come with preconceived ideas and they only try to deceive us because they want to see us with loincloths on, swinging from tree to tree.

Napoleon Alfaro said these gringos expect to see the Guatemalans living in primitive conditions. Our duty is to make them see that such a situation belongs to the past and that we are a cultured and civilized people who want to build our own destiny.

POLITICAL LEADERS CONCERNED ABOUT ELECTIONS

Electoral Alliance Suggested

PA081952 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jun 81 pp 4, 57

[Excerpt] Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, government minister and top leader of the Democratic Institutional Party, said yesterday that a democratic popular front composed of several political parties could exert great influence in keeping the upcoming elections peaceful.

Alvarez said the problem of violence may affect the political climate in the near future and may bring about a complete change in the election campaign.

I think all political leaders are seriously concerned about keeping the electoral process free of violence. All political parties are doing everything possible at their leadership and grass roots levels to prevent any violence during the next elections, he said.

I think, he said, that an alliance of many parties would work in favor of a peaceful electoral climate. Our experience with the past municipal elections was that the alliances among several parties prevented protests from being raised against the results of the election.

Defense Minister To Stay Out

PA022012 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 17 Jun 81 p 12

[Text] Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, national defense minister, has said that he will not engage in political activities as long as he heads the Defense Ministry.

The official was questioned by reporters about a request from the secretaries of the Revolutionary Party [PR] in San Juan Sacatepequez that he be nominated as a presidential candidate on the same slate with PR Leader Jorge Garcia Granados.

Guevara said he is a soldier exclusively devoted to serving the fatherland. He repeated that he cannot engage in political activities as long as he remains head of the Defense Ministry.

Guevara was also asked if he would run for president if large groups of citizens asked him to run. He said he would have to think about it twice, bearing in mind that the position of chief executive is very sensitive and involves a great responsibility.

MLN Names Sandoval Alarcon

PA070250 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Before a crowd of over 12,000 enthusiastic supporters yesterday, Sunday, the National Liberation Movement, MLN, named Mario Sandoval Alarcon as its presidential candidate for the 1982 elections. The motion was presented by the MLN political council president, Hector Aragon Quinones, who referred to Sandoval Alarcon's outstanding national and international political career. Aragon Quinones, making an analysis of the violent situation affecting the nation, said the MLN has given its support to the president because the official parties have not had the courage to do so.

Noting that political errors are costly, Aragon Quinones said that because of this, in 1982 the people will vote against the error committed in 1978, when a man who was elected vice president betrayed his friends and the nation [reference to Villagran Kramer, who left the country after threats on his life]. Aragon Quinones warned the people not to allow themselves to be deceived by the communists' lies concerning social changes, because the Tegucigalpa Plan [not further identified] has more social achievements than the leftists' proposals.

Aragon Quinones briefly expressed his gratitude for the effort of the MLN supporters in past elections when he ran for vice president. The MLN, however, prefers to speak of the future, not of the past, he continued. We must support Mario Sandoval Alarcon, Aragon Quinones said, as he represents the aspirations of Guatemala.

Following his proclamation as presidential candidate, Mario Sandoval Alarcon expressed his gratitude for the distinction bestowed on him and announced that his wife would read his speech of faith and hope for Guatemala.

In his speech, Sandoval Alarcon said he was aware of the violence affecting his country; that his government would eradicate it, whatever the cost.

Concerning relations with other countries, Sandoval Alarcon said they would be based on mutual respect, without intervention of any kind. We want honest friendship and good treatment, relations of solidarity and dignity where friends help each other, and nothing else.

We shall trade with communist nations, he added, as long as they do not try to export their totalitarian doctrines or any type of communism. We shall reject any attempt at hegemony in our continent, such as the case of Venezuela and Mexico--the latter's government having allowed its soil to serve as a training ground for guerrillas who later stirred up violence in Guatemala.

In analyzing the Belize issue, Sandoval Alarcon said he will handle the matter most carefully; that its independence will have to be through force, and never with his government's acquiescence or support, because in this matter of honor, we think first of future generations.

Sandoval Alarcon said his objectives will be directed toward the common welfare through peace, honor, justice and work, for which his government will create the necessary incentives, and toward improving the armed forces and the security forces, since one cannot expect troops to fight under poor conditions against a subversion with well trained and motivated personnel. Every effort will be made eradicate violence from the country, he added.

We must struggle for the common welfare, he continued, emphasizing that his government will bolster and encourage free enterprise through a collective effort, so that no structure can become an instrument of exploitation, injustice or privilege--this struggle being the function of the rightwing in the world of today. The candidate assured the working peasants of his support, but not behind the facade of agrarian reform, which in other countries has yielded negative results. There will be total support for labor organizations, but free of communist manipulations, because that system discredits and corrupts the true function of the unions.

Referring to oil, Sandoval Alarcon expressed his opposition to saving reserves for future generations, because with the present prices of oil and their constant increase, the country is spending its funds only in that sector rather than investing in other beneficial projects.

NICARAGUA

ACAN-EFE 'TEXT' OF PASTORA RESIGNATION LETTER

PA091506 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Managua, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The following is the text of the letter that Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero, left as he resigned his government and party posts. This letter was addressed to Commander Humberto Ortega, defense minister of this country.

Managua, 26 Jun 1981

Year of defense and production

Humberto: You were the one who gave me the opportunity to join the struggle with my people. You were the one who enabled me to have the happiness of joining the great Sandinist family and it was you who, with the honesty of a revolutionary and your quality of leadership, laid the political-military groundwork for the unity of Sandinism, a unity that is vital for the victory of all peoples, and which today is the pride of the heroes and martyrs and the pride of the National Directorate.

For this and other reasons, I am writing through you to my people whom I love so much, to the widows, the orphans, and the mothers who once saw their sons depart never to come back. I write to the thousands of anonymous heroes who can no longer speak for themselves today and who fought with courage and in silence risking everything for the well-being of everyone. Lastly, I write to my brothers who accompanied me in the glorious southern front, the strategic trap of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Someday history will include the political and military role of the Benjamin Zeledon Front in the liberation war.

Humberto: Don't think it is easy for me to write this letter; the possibility of death in this new stage of my life is what forces me to write it only to tell you that I am leaving for the place where the smell of gunpowder is. I am leaving moved by the Sandinist spirit and my condition as a provincial person [provinciano], a mixture of worker and peasant.

I know that Tomas [Borge] is the one who knows me the best out of the nine [commanders of the revolution] and I know that it will not be difficult for him to understand me.

I know that he will know how to explain to the National Directorate and to my people my decision and my new cause; although I will die a Sandinist, I resign as deputy defense minister and I resign my post as national chief of the Sandinist Peoples Militias. I resign as brigade commander but not as guerrilla commander because that is deeply embedded in my heart. I do this without implicating the most beautiful revolution of the world, the Sandinist peoples revolution, which I am excluding of any responsibility for my firm and very personal decision and my actions in the new trenches where my duty as internationalist fighter will take me. I can't bear any more to see peasants burned alive in embassies; I can't bear to see how priests are killed as they are saying mass or as they carry out the mandates of the true Christ; I can't bear any more to see the killing through hunger of defenseless brother peoples without firing my revolutionary rifle. This is why I am going after the smell of gunpowder and I am leaving calmly and happily, with the happiness of having carried out my duty and carrying out another duty which my conscience calls on me to do.

To conclude, I want you to know that this decision has not been easy. Thousands of thoughts and problems are going through my mind and they sometimes make me sad. I don't want to forget to tell you that even before the triumph I had made known this idea to, among others, Carlos Coronel and Jose Valdivia who since then expressed his desire to accompany me. I want to tell you that I had to wait for other conditions to allow me to leave.

In view of all the above, I state that I am leaving to fire my revolutionary gunpowder at the oppressor wherever he may be in the world, without caring if I am called Don Quixote or Sancho Panza. The essential thing is that I leave to fight against injustice, inspired by the ideals of Bolivar, Morazan and Sandino: Yesterday, Sandino, today Sandino, always.

For a free and united America I tell you with the affection of a Sandinist brother: so long commander. Eden Pastora Gomez.

TEXT OF 8 JUL GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON RESIGNATION

PA091953 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The Government of Nicaragua has announced that it is not accepting the resignations of Commander Eden Pastora and Commander Jose Valdivia.

This morning, Roberto Leal, Nicaragua's ambassador to Costa Rica, said that the Nicaraguan Government for the time being will not accept these resignations.

The following is the official Nicaraguan Government's position regarding the resignation of the two commanders.

[Begin Leal recording] Here is the statement issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] on the resignation of Commander Eden Pastora:

The FSLN National Directorate announces to the people of Nicaragua and the friendly peoples of the world the following:

1. Today, 8 July, 1981, we have received a letter from Commander Eden Pastora Gomez expressing his decision to resign from his responsibilities and post within the Sandinist peoples revolution as deputy defense minister, national militia chief and brigade commander.
2. In this letter dated 26 June 1981, Commander Eden Pastora expresses his decision and that of Commander Jose Valdivia, deputy interior minister, to integrate themselves into the guerrilla struggle of other people, who they do not identify, to be in solidarity with them.

3. The immigration authorities have reported that the two companeros left the country for Costa Rica yesterday, Tuesday, 7 July, which implies that they have carried out their decision.

4. Aware of the text of the letter, the FSLN National Directorate has discussed with the National Reconstruction Government junta the advisability of not accepting at this time the resignation of the two government officials. At the same time, the FSLN does not accept their resignation from their party responsibilities in the FSLN.

5. It is the view of the FSLN National Directorate that although the attitude of the two Sandinist militants should be understood in the framework of the repression, injustice and genocide being experienced by some peoples of the world which moves revolutionaries to become impassioned, it cannot under any consideration approve of this step because it is not in accord with the foreign policy of the Sandinist peoples revolution nor with the [words indistinct] our process.

6. The FSLN, prior to issuing a final decision on the resignation, will make efforts to get in touch with the two companeros and to persuade them that their action does not contribute to the present efforts of our revolutionary process despite the fact that in his letter, Commander Pastora frees the FSLN and the National Reconstruction Government from responsibility in their case. [end recording]

FSLN COMMANDERS, OTHERS COMMENT ON RESIGNATIONS

PA091909 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Commanders Humberto Ortega, Bayardo Arce and Jaime Wheelock, members of the political commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) confirmed the personal nature of the decision of Commanders Eden Pastora Gomez and Jose Valdivia Hidalgo to step down from their positions in the government to go fight for the liberation of another people.

During a news conference in Managua, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said that, although the attitude is not in line with the interests of the Sandinist revolution, the Nicaraguan fighters will realize that this was a very special situation which Commanders Pastora and Valdivia were facing.

Arce said that, as revolutionaries, one must understand other revolutionaries who passionately react to the situations of genocide, repression and injustice experienced by many peoples.

Wheelock said that the FSLN did not approve of this decision because it felt it was merely a personal one and asserted that Eden Pastora's attitude and revolutionary sense of responsibility will lead him through the same honest ways he has always followed.

The three leaders reiterated that all necessary efforts will be made to contact both commanders and to convince them that this decision does not contribute to the efforts of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Pastora and Valdivia, defense and interior deputy ministers, respectively, left Nicaragua on 7 July.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA092310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Commentary: "Always true to Sandino and Carlos"]

[Text] As revolutionaries, we understand Eden and Jose. They shall always be present.

Stirred with dismay and revolutionary rejoicing by the firm and most personal decision of compañeros and Commanders Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia to move on to new battle-grounds, driven by their revolutionary and fighting souls, we are, nevertheless, moved by the calm and aplomb we find in the communique issued by the national leadership of our vanguard, the National Sandinist Liberation Front, FSLN, which carries the official report of their departure.

Upon learning of the criterion of the historic vanguard of the Nicaraguan people concerning the decision of Commanders Pastora and Valdivia, which confirms and reaffirms the consistency of the leaders of our revolution, in theory and in practice, with the Sandinist postulates set forth by the commander in chief of the Sandinist popular revolution, Compañero Carlos, we are fully satisfied with the trust we have in our vanguard.

As Sandinist revolutionaries, the attitude of our guerrilla commanders deserves our understanding and pride. Their social awareness and internationalist spirit should serve as an example to our people, who love and understand them. But as the communique of our national leadership points out--as must be admitted with a cool head although our hearts may tell us something else--that personal decision of our dear Compañeros Eden and Jose is neither in harmony with the foreign policy of the Sandinist popular revolution nor the time through which our process is going.

It is, therefore, wise and conforming to the will of the people of Sandino, that our vanguard, before adopting a final decision on their resignations, should make every possible effort to contact them and try to persuade them that their action does not contribute to the present efforts of our revolutionary process, despite the fact that in his letter Commander Pastora exonerates the FSLN and the government of responsibility for his decision.

Again, our historic vanguard, FSLN, and its national leadership, have proved their correct management of our revolutionary process and why the Nicaraguan people recognize the FSLN as their undisputable vanguard and obey with revolutionary loyalty the directives of its national leadership, inspired in the ideals of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca.

EPS Spokesman on Pastora

PA101301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Panama City, 9 Jul (AFP)--Capt Roberto Sanchez, spokesman of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], today said that Commander Eden Pastora retains all his posts although he resigned from all of them to allegedly go to Panama and to later on join some guerrilla movement in Latin America.

Sanchez summoned the newsmen to tell them that Pastora continues to be the chief of the people's militias, thus denying the report that 1st Lt Sebastian Escobar, second in command in the militias, had assumed the leadership of that group.

According to the official version, Pastora continues to keep his rank as brigade commander and his post as deputy defense minister.

Sanchez' statement was made amid reports circulating here noting that commander Tomas Borge, interior minister, and one of the nine members of the Sandinist leadership, is about to go to Panama to personally convince Pastora and Commander Jose Valdivia, who joined him in his resignation, to return to assume their posts again.

Adan Fletes, leader of the opposition Social Christian Party, commented that "it is strange that Pastora has left the country to fight when he was always saying that Nicaragua was about to be invaded."

Although the local papers have stated for a fact that Pastora and Valdivia are in Panama with their bodyguards, who amount to some eight people, Commander Jaime Wheelock, one of the nine members of the Sandinist leadership, today said to newsmen: "We don't know where Pastora is and we will not try to find out because he has made a very personal decision of which we do not approve, but do respect."

People Show 'Mixed Feelings'

PA091530 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Our people have mixed feelings of resignation and satisfaction over the resignation of Commanders Pastora and Valdivia.

The very personal decision of the brigade commanders, Companeros Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia, to resign from their direct responsibility to the popular Sandinist revolution and to again wear their guerrilla boots and fire their avenging rifles on the side of the people of other sister countries, has made a great impact on the national conscience.

Immediately after listening last night to the official communique of the National Directorate of our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, in which they disclosed the surprising news, our reporters of this vanguard radio station went to various barrios of Managua to sample the consensus of our people.

This went on until very late at night and it has given us an overall assessment of the reaction by the people, which we present to the listeners of Radio Sandino news.

In general, our people have shown a great revolutionary maturity. We noted their calmness and serenity after hearing the far-reaching content of the official communique of the National Directorate vanguard.

Nevertheless, we cannot hide the mixed feelings of resignation and satisfaction with which, in general, the decision of Commanders Pastora and Valdivia has been received.

Those interviewed also felt encouraged by the thought that the companeros who have left to fight next to other peoples may return to the fatherland soon.

The enormous sympathy that the people of Managua have for Commander Pastora was evident last night when they wished him success and hoped that he does not have the same fate as the immortal guerrilla commander Che Guevara.

Nevertheless, many heads of families and young persons interviewed considered that Commanders Pastora and Valdivia would have better served the revolution had they stayed in the country because, they said, we are threatened and we need all the Nicaraguans here to defend us.

Others considered that the best help we can give now to other brotherly peoples is to fight here, at home, to strengthen, consolidate and deepen our revolution, our process.

There was general agreement with the National Directorate of the vanguard's position of withholding official approval of the decision of the companeros who have gone after the smell of gunpowder, saying that the policy of the government is against intervention.

COSTA RICAN CUSTOMS REPORTS PASTORA'S MOVEMENTS

PA091813 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpt] San Jose, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Immigration authorities said today in this capital that Guerrilla Commanders Eden Pastora (Cero) and Jose Valdivia (Marvin), whose resignations of their positions in Nicaragua became known yesterday, have passed through Costa Rica on their way to Panama in the company of 3 other people.

Immigration director Manrique Duran said the two commanders entered the country routinely with all their papers in order and that they did not mention the reason for their trip through Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, an official at the border with Panama who asked not to be identified told ACAN-EFE that Pastora and Marvin passed through there at 1000 (local time) yesterday, Wednesday.

The official said the commanders were accompanied by eight Nicaraguan youths who carried the usual traveling papers and displayed no Sandinist credentials.

Pastora said upon entering Panamanian territory that he would return to Costa Rica over the weekend.

The authorities remained on the alert during the Sandinists' stay at the Paso Canoa border checkpoint because some 30 Somozists are currently living in the area. They are engaged in commerce there and have contacts in David and Panama. No incident took place, however.

FIREARMS PROHIBITED AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

PA070140 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Communique issued by the Dissemination and Press Office of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] This office announces to the citizenry that in order to guarantee normal development of the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's revolution, the Interior Ministry has adopted the following measures:

Beginning on 10 July the carrying of firearms is strictly forbidden, even if an individual has the proper permits. This measure will be in effect through 26 July.

During that same period, the carrying of firearms by militarymen is also prohibited, with the exception of those who are carrying out missions in the framework of the celebrations and who have the proper documents.

The sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages is completely prohibited from 0600 on 18 July to 1800, 19 July 1981.

The chief of the general directorate of the Sandinist National Police and the regional chiefs of the Interior Ministry will guarantee strict compliance with these measures.

GOVERNMENT TO HOLD SERIES OF NEWS CONFERENCES

PA091634 Managua ANN Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 2d anniversary of revolution and the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the government has planned a series of news conferences for the guest foreign newsmen. These conferences will start on 17 July and end on 24 July.

The foreign newsmen are visiting the State Council and will visit several locations to look at projects of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen.

SANDINO NEWSCASTS SUSPENDED 24 HOURS AS PENALTY

PA100425 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Radio Sandino announcement on 24-hour suspension of newscasts]

[Text] The Radio Sandino press department informs our listeners that the second edition of our "El Atabal Sandinista" news program, broadcast daily from 2100 to 2200 [0300 to 0400 GMT] will not be heard today in your homes.

The reason for this is that the Communications Media Directorate has imposed a penalty on this news program for having violated Article 3, Paragraph G3, Paragraph K, Paragraph C of the general law on communications media.

Our news program violated the law when it broadcast on 6 July an unreliable report on the seizure, some days ago, of a fishing vessel in El Bluff port which was taken to San Andres Island.

The penalty imposed on our newscast for the violation is a 24-hour closure, starting at 2100 on 9 July 1981, according to a decision of the Communications Media Directorate.

Aware that we have violated the law in the aforementioned article and paragraphs, our press department informs our listeners that it will abide by the penalty imposed according to the law. Therefore the second edition of El Atabal Sandinista which should have been broadcast at 2100 will not be aired.

SEVILLA, NUNEZ COMMENT ON 4 JULY AFTERNOON FORUM

PA050250 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Interview with Sandinist National Liberation Front delegates Carlos Nunez and Nathan Sevilla following the closing of the 4 July afternoon session of the national forum in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The delegates of the political parties of the revolution as well as of those who disagree with the way the revolution is being conducted have stood up to leave and will resume the sessions tomorrow. From what we were able to observe, the primary topic of the sector of the rightist parties, that is, the parties that disagree with the Sandinist leadership, has been an attack on an arms race in which our revolution allegedly is engaged.

They have also presented other ideas, particularly on the defense of national sovereignty. They have even questioned the existence of revolutionary organizations such as the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. Here is Companero Nathan Sevilla Gomez, a Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] delegate to the forum on national problems. Nathan, our attention has been drawn to the fact that the parties which disagree with the way the revolution is being conducted have questioned the existence of the EPS in our country. There was a similar case recently, here in Latin America: that of Chile. But one has to see the different origins of the formation of these known armies, formed by imperialism, and the formation of this new army that we have in Nicaragua, compared to these other countries. What can you tell us, companero?

[Sevilla] Here we have openly defended the positions of our people and the revolution by refuting the thesis that we must either disarm or reduce the defense capabilities of our country and our people. History has shown us that the Nicaraguan revolution and all the peoples who are struggling for their liberation in Latin America cannot defend their popular conquests with flowers in their hands. They must give categorical replies to those who dare to interfere in our countries from abroad to reestablish regimes of exploitation and capitulation to the interests of a hegemonic, imperialist power such as the United States and particularly its current administration, which has been very belligerent and very aggressive.

[Announcer] They also questioned the state's security organizations. That is, they tend to attack organizations which in reality, in practice, defend our revolution vis-a-vis a reality that exists in Latin America, mainly in Central America.

[Sevilla] We believe this attitude shows their inconsistency. In the first place, they should be questioning the existence of the destabilization plans, the presence of spies and of the CIA, the political, economic and ideological aspects of the destabilization plan that the CIA carried out in Chile, for example. Meanwhile, the task of a security organization of the state, created to be an institution at the service of a revolutionary people, is to counter the other network which is an enemy of the people, and to struggle to keep these enemies from lifting their hands, chopping them off instead when they try to carry out an attack against or perpetrate an attack on our people.

[Announcer] Toward the end of today's session we noted that the delegate of the Social Christian Party, Adan Fletes, lost his temper. This is cause for concern because lately the media has been trying to break up this forum to discuss national problems.

[Nunez] Yes. I [words indistinct] some of them. They were trying to weave an air of uncertainty around the forum. We know that some of the parties who are participating here are linked to these media in one way or the other. We don't know if this is part of their policy, but the truth is that in practice it has been proven that the last thing our delegation wants to do is to break up the forum. The specific agreements achieved reject both what has been affirmed and what is being rumored.

Regarding the [words indistinct] as I said before, I think Adan Fletes (?misunderstood) and was unnecessarily upset. He did not fully comprehend the meaning of what was being said. I would say that in a certain manner it was an attitude to justify what has occurred occasionally during the last two meetings: the presentation of policies meant to provoke which have been maintained [words indistinct]. I do not know if these policies are aimed at breaking up the forum.

In any event, we reiterate once more that it is our desire to keep the forum to discuss the national problems intact; to shield it from the rumors they are trying to spread about it. We will not take the first step toward breaking up the forum.

This was what led me to intervene once again, to point out that I did not see why Companero Adan Fletes had lost his self-control, and had become upset and angry.

How can this be [word indistinct]? I believe that it is a logical and natural consequence when organizations maintain different stands: at a determined moment maturity must take over, like the companero moderator tried to do. It is natural for one to have disagreements [word indistinct] fight over any determined aspect.

I do insist, maintain and reiterate that it is necessary to (?make sure that one's position is clear), because otherwise the people might believe that it is one delegation of the dissident parties that maintains all these positions. I say this with the best intention and good will because the idea that should motivate us all is that there are problems in the country which all the forces of the nation should try to solve.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has announced that its present ambassador to Cuba, Marcos Antonio Valle Martinez, will also be the ambassador to Grenada. Valle Martinez will reside in Havana. [Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 9 Jul 81 FL]

FIDEL CASTRO TEACHERS' GRADUATION SPEECH

FL081410 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0031 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text of speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at commencement exercises for 10,568 teachers of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech University Pedagogical Detachment held at the proving grounds of Havana's Ciudad Libertad on 7 July--recorded]

[Text] Comrade leaders, workers in the education field, dear comrades who are graduating this afternoon. We traditionally hold these exercises at the Karl Marx Theater. It has not been possible this time. I am told that for this reason you got rained on. [laughter from the crowd] But, this is possibly the largest graduating class in our history. This is a real record. I do not know if it will ever be broken.

As explained, this is the result of the simultaneous graduation of three contingents. The sixth contingent, which was the first to begin with a 12th-grade level accounts for 3,662 graduates. The sixth contingent includes the first 687 graduates with bachelors degrees in technical and professional education [applause] and 102 in pedagogy. It also includes 605 members of the first contingent of the Che Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment. [applause] This contingent is getting bachelor degrees in education. [applause]

Now there's also the fifth contingent. [applause] But since the fifth contingent started out with a 9th grade [Castro corrects himself], 10th-grade level--let's not make a mistake here [laughter from the crowd]--the fifth contingent studied for 5 years and that is why it coincides with the sixth contingent which began at the 12th-grade level. The fifth began at the 10th-grade level. The former had 1 less year of study at the end and the latter studied 5 years, that is, 1 additional year. That is why they are graduating together.

Now we should not forget that there is the advanced program for this fifth contingent so that they may also earn the degree of bachelors of education. We have always strongly urged those comrades who begin with a 10th-grade education to go on studying to earn the bachelors degree.

And that is precisely why 2,101 from the third contingent are graduating here. [applause] They had already received their teaching certificates and went on to their bachelors.

This explains why there is such a large number of graduates here: the sixth contingent which began with a 12th-grade education and have become bachelors, the fifth which began at the 10th-grade level and are receiving their teaching certificates, and the third which already graduated once when they earned their certificates and now are getting their bachelors.

At any rate, they are 10,000--a truly impressive number. We could say that this historic graduation is a source of pride for the revolution. [applause]

I doubt that 10,658 teachers could have graduated in a single day in any other country with a population of about 10 million people. All of them have 5 or 4 years of university studies. And, of course, I am absolutely certain that no country of the Third World, the conditions of which you know, has ever graduated more than 10,000 teachers in a single class. Anyone can understand what wealth there is in educational cadres and reserves of teachers in this graduation. These reserves will help not only in improving the quality of our education; they will not only help other countries in a determined set of circumstances; they will also help to continue to raise the level of our teachers--because having a sufficient number of elementary and higher education teacher graduates does not mean unemployment for other teachers.

They will, instead, help make it possible for those other teachers to take more advanced and postgraduate courses. If we have a reserve of 3,000, this means that we have 3,000 teachers presently working who will be able to improve themselves. And if we have 10,000, we have 10,000. The same applies to elementary and higher education teachers.

Hence our revolution--not to speak of our world--will never have too many teachers.

In the course of these years of revolution up to 1979 and 1980, up to the 1979-80 term, around 151,000 teachers have graduated. This makes it possible for our country today to have more than 210,000 teachers. The necessary effort has been great. The work of all cannot be calculated: from the humble construction worker who helped us build or rehabilitate the schools for elementary and high school teachers, teacher-training schools; to the teachers who have worked so hard preparing the courses, the textbooks, improving the system; including, of course, the devotion, interest, the sense of duty of the students who comprised these contingents and who answered the call of the revolution, the call of the young, to become teachers in order to solve the apparently unsolvable problem of the huge mass of youngsters who in a given moment went from sixth grade to high school in order to take intermediate education to almost 1.2 million students. Without this response from you, without this response from our young students, it would have been absolutely impossible to fulfill this task. That is why I say that the sum of efforts and sacrifices needed to achieve a graduation such as this one was a huge total.

Working life begins for you, for the great majority among you, because some of you have already participated in work. But now it begins with a new title, from a new level you have reached: the task of the educator. Your responsibility will greatly increase. To the joy of the moment when this diploma is received is added the joy, but also the very great responsibility, of the work you have before you. For this reason we wish to put forth and reassert a few ideas which are essential for the work you are going to carry out and which are essential for the work of every teacher or professor.

In the first place, it is necessary to keep in mind that at school it is the teacher or the professor who implements the lines drawn up by the party by complying with study plans, programs, methodological instructions and normative documents. The educator should also be an activist of the revolutionary policy of our party, a defender of our ideology and our moral and political convictions. He should, therefore, be the example of a revolutionary, beginning with the requirement of being a good professor, a disciplined worker, a professional with a spirit of surpassing himself, an untiring fighter against all evil deeds and a standardbearer of demanding goals.

An educator should never feel satisfied with his own knowledge. He should be an self-taught person who is constantly improving his methods of study, research and investigation. He should be an enthusiastic and unselfish cultural worker. Self-education is the basis of the culture of the teacher. The willingness of every comrade to dedicate long hours to individual study is essential, as well as his lust for knowledge and for keeping himself up to date and improving his work as an educator.

In order to become an educator respected for his knowledge, it is necessary to dedicate much time to reading and study and even to sacrifice one's leisure hours, when necessary. Self-education will have quality if there is a spirit of excelling, if one demands much from oneself, if one is not satisfied with the knowledge one already has. A teacher's intellectual restlessness is a quality that belongs to his profession. When there is a clear awareness of the role he plays, study becomes a pleasure, apart from being a great need. An educator will be respected by his pupils according to the degree to which he is able to display his knowledge, his mastery of subject matter and the solidity of his knowledge, and he will awaken in them their interest in study to deepen their knowledge. A teacher who conducts good classes will always promote interest among the pupils by displaying knowledge and by showing that knowledge is important, thus genuinely motivating them toward research.

It is necessary to educate wherever we happen to be and that way of constant education should be an example at school, at home and at social events. The teacher must be a model citizen, respected and admired by all. Therefore, being a teacher always signifies, in all activities of life, that his stature as a model is always evident. That is the characteristics of a communist educator and an indispensable condition toward fulfilling the high objectives of the socialist school. The condition of being an example is displayed through punctuality, discipline, quality of teaching, compliance with norms, presence at productive work, relations with pupils and fellow teachers, personal cleanliness and demanding much from one's self and others.

A man's true convictions become apparent when his points of view are in accordance with his way of life. We have a duty to be very careful in this. The coincidence of words with action, of convictions with conduct, is the basis of the moral prestige of the educator. Above all, the teacher has the duty of demanding of himself high moral requirements, because you cannot demand from others what you do not demand of yourself. Only one who is an example can educate. Hence the social importance which the party and the state give to the work of the educator.

High ideological, scientific and pedagogical training; punctual attendance to the fulfillment of the teaching mission; active participation in revolutionary tasks, and the relations established with the pupils, on the basis of mutual respect, are factors which lead to the prestige and authority that should be the characteristics of the daily work of the teacher. The school with its teachers should serve as a moral model for the pupils. Self-complacency, pedantry and vanity are manifestations of the petty bourgeois ideology rejected by our youth. Our educators should be examples of socialist morals and should put up a determined fight against all deviations that are not in accordance with the new values created by the revolution. The teacher should be a constant student of Marxism-Leninism. He should know of current national and international events. The educator should stand at the forefront in the ideological struggle of our times.

It is necessary to want our teachers and professors trained for pedagogical research, ready for experiments and proposals for solving the problems of teaching by means of pedagogical science. Under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution of our times we do not look upon the teacher as having the work methods of an artisan; we look upon him as an active researcher, as a person who is capable of acquiring knowledge in an independent way, as a revolutionary intellectual who takes sides when facing problems and proposes solutions from the point of view of science and our class interests. All this requires much study, a high ideological level, a high level of knowledge and a development of professional skills.

You are part of the new generation of Cuban educators. You are entrusted with the best traditions of Cuban teaching. It is a historic duty to know those traditions and a moral commitment to work in order to sustain them. It is necessary to know how to learn from the teachers who have been working for many years. You have to take the best from them, the sum of their best experience, but it is necessary to think in a creative manner and the spirit of self-criticism of your own work should be highly developed. The work of the educator requires much dedication and even sacrifice. He should dedicate a large part of his energy to study in order to deepen his knowledge and be able to prepare and give ever better classes. Consequently, he should develop the habit of adequately organizing his work, of being demanding, of taking advantage of the time and opportunity offered him by the revolution to learn one of the most important and noble professions of our society.

The constant studies should not only have the aim of acquiring scientific and pedagogical knowledge but also of developing the teaching capacities that are necessary for the successful planning and management of the educational process. It is necessary to work in order to enrich the knowledge acquired during studies in order to know how to apply them creatively in practical work and in order to remember that reality is always much richer than theory, but that theory is indispensable for the development of professional work in a scientific way.

The more experience teachers have an important mission in the education of the younger ones and the recently graduated, in the classrooms and in the teaching collectives. They must be a positive influence on the education of the detachment graduates. The basic secondary schools and preuniversity institutes must continue to improve their vocational training and professional counseling so that young people may better choose their course of study in accordance with their aptitudes and personal and social interests, and to guarantee that the young people who enroll in pedagogical schools and in the detachment to train as teachers are conscious of the social significance of this beautiful profession. We must endeavor to awaken an interest in science, especially mathematics, physics and chemistry. The best motivation for the study of these disciplines will undoubtedly be the development of good classes of teachers who encourage the students' interests.

The quality of work must keep improving as concerns the selection, organization and staffing of centers annexed to the pedagogical schools and the higher pedagogical institutes. These centers, particularly their principals and teachers, play a very important role in the professional education of the future graduates. We must see to it that there is a positive influence in all cases.

Improvement materializes in schools with the work of the collective and the teacher. The teacher who, with his intelligence; creative activity; cultural training; ideological level; personality; enthusiasm; love for study; capacity to instill in his students a sense of responsibility, to encourage study, to make the lesson interesting; and his own daily conduct and example, is the teacher who attains efficiency in teaching-educational work.

The professors of the higher pedagogical institutes must have a thorough mastery of the characteristics of the educational level for which they are training the future graduates. More work must be done to raise the scientific level of the institutes and to make each student trainee an expert in the problems of intermediate education. In addition to the books on each specialty, the contents of the study plans and programs of intermediate education, latest discoveries, difficulties, problems, forms and solutions, textbooks and methodological orientation must be mastered.

We need teachers who fully identify with the problems that their students are going to face in the practice of the teaching profession and who are capable of contributing their experience to the solution of these problems. This is required for the important role that society assigns them as professors of a center that trains other educators.

One way to link the pedagogical institutes with the secondary and preuniversity schools is the hiring of professors from the later to work in the former. The fact that teachers of intermediate education work in the pedagogical institutes is a guarantee of this link.

The basic unit of organization of the teaching-educational process is the classroom. It is the principal activity in which the attainment of the study plan and program goals are materialized. The prime responsibility all teachers is that of teaching high-quality classes. Their energies and time must be devoted to preparing the class. A fundamental part of the quality of the teaching-educational process hinges on the development of the lesson. Therefore, attention must be concentrated on the class and its results, on how well the students assimilate the lesson, on the fulfillment of the objectives.

An important element of the teaching-educational process is the evaluation that controls its results and serves as a guide to its management. The evaluation system helps in the timely recognition of learning problems so that teachers and students may adopt the necessary remedial measures and irreversible failures at the end of the term may be averted. It is designed to discover in time the nonfulfillment of objectives and any delay in learning with the purpose of encouraging the student, seeing to his deficiencies and demanding a greater effort on the part of the students.

To study and graduate is the expression of one's attitude toward the discharging of our duties to the revolution. This is what we expect and demand of our students.

The graduation rate is the basic index of the efficiency of the teaching-educational work and should be the result of an optimal organization of daily work, consistent application of the system of educational principles, systematic improvement of the teaching staff, individual and collective study by the students, enthusiasm in emulation, a demanding educational work, and an endeavor carried out in close coordination with the student, political and mass organizations. Graduation to a higher level should be the result of systematic and consistent work from the whole pedagogical collective. It must become a struggle for quality.

The task is to work toward graduating students on the premise that they possess the required knowledge. The aim of the school is for all the students to learn satisfactorily as the result of good educational work, the selfless devotion and effort of the teacher, the creation of an atmosphere conducive to work and study, the careful attention to individual differences, and encouraging and demanding from each student so that he will do his duty.

The application of the standards of evaluation can never mean concessions detrimental to academic goals. The school is at the center of all influences that act upon the education of children and youths. Educational work takes place in the classroom; laboratory; shop; lunchroom; lounge; dormitory; and political-ideological, productive, sports, recreational and cultural activities. In other words, the educational process directs the student's whole life.

The core of educational work is the work of the teachers. If their work is poor, the whole system will be poor. Discipline is not merely one more aspect of educational work but the result of its efficiency. We strive to achieve the conscious discipline of students so that good behavior and conduct may be the expression of principles and convictions of communist morality. Discipline is the result of correct organization and of the exigency of established norms. The participation of youth organizations in all aspects of the educational work, emulation and the encouragement of systematic individual study is very important. The adequate use of textbooks and reference books also favors individual study among students, but more basic is the daily encouragement, academic rigor, teacher's personality and the family's support.

Discipline manifests itself in correct conduct, in the conscious abiding by regulations, in the observance of social norms, in the care of social and personal property and in the punctual return from passes to the boarding schools.

The educational effort of coming years must be directed toward raising the efficiency and quality of teaching and education. Efficiency in the internal results of the national system of education results in a greater retention in all types and levels of educational centers; in a higher level of education for young people over 12; in the stability of a satisfactory rate of enrollment throughout the system; in the fulfillment of all norms regulating the optimal organization of teaching and education; in the constant improvement of educational cadres; in the strengthening of the work that the families, community, organs, social institutions and especially political and mass organizations together with the school councils do in support of the school; and in a sustained exigency in the achievement of all objectives and of the responsibilities incumbent on each in the great task of education.

Efficiency expresses itself externally in the number of graduates capable of pursuing their studies in an adequate manner, of joining the production or service processes to the extent of their capabilities and with full awareness of their labor and social responsibility; their scientific training and their ideological education--that is, in their knowledge, capabilities and attitudes; their capacity and readiness to serve the fatherland wherever necessary in fulfillment of their duties toward the fatherland and the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The fight for quality is basically won in the school, in the capacity of the principal and the teacher to mobilize the family and the community toward the fulfillment of the objectives of education, in winning the support of the school councils and of the youth and mass organizations in getting students and workers to learn their duties, in demanding the fulfillment of those duties and in having a sufficiently high moral sense to make demands.

Quality must be expressed in the result of teaching and education. Quality education can be found in a school which fully complies with its school programs not in a formal manner but without losing sight of objectives and with the rigor of a sober, delicate and complex work. Quality education can be found in the correct attitude and conduct of the students inside and outside the school. Quality in teaching and education will always be the result of the common effort of the school, family and community and will be found in our capacity in shaping the characteristics of the communist personality of new generations.

The great effort carried out in the training of teaching personnel has made it possible to organize three large internationalist contingents of students and teachers: the Che Guevara Internationalist Detachment; the Frank Pais Elementary School Teachers Contingent, with nearly 1,000 members who work in Angola; and the Augusto Cesar Sandino Elementary School Teachers Contingent made up of 2,000 teachers who are teaching in the most remote and difficult areas of the sister Republic of Nicaragua. [applause]

Today our Cuban teachers, professors and advisers in numbers exceeding 3,500 carry out internationalist services in 20 brother countries and nations. The number is expected to be some 4,500 by September. [applause]

Dear comrades who are graduating today: On a day like today when the second contingent graduated on 12 July 1978, I told them something that I will not repeat. The teacher is one of the principal assistants that the party has to form the communist personality of new generations. As a result of the political nature of his work and the influence he exerts on his students with his personal example, certain indispensable requirements are demanded from a teacher in his educational work. That is why society expects you to be teachers who systematically teach scientific concepts on nature and society to your students; to be knowledgeable teachers able to efficiently develop the study plans and programs for which you must be responsibly prepared and place special attention on the programmed methodological preparation; to be organized teachers who contribute, along with the principal and pedagogical collective, to an efficient school organization; to be strict adherents of the norms and orders established and to help by example to educate responsible youths conscious of their duties; to be teachers who in their work as educators instill in their students habits of study, work, formal education, correct relations with fellow students based on the moral principles of our society, to develop in them human, solidary feelings of respect for social and personal property, so they will be fit to live in the society we build and to fight against all undesirable behavior. You are expected to be teachers with a high sense of fair play and honesty who continually struggle to instill in their student a thirst for knowledge, a desire to become increasingly useful to the collective and teachers whose teachings evidence the goals you have attained along these lines. You are expected to be teachers who will root out all manifestations of academic fraud, raise the moral level of tests and exams and fight the least trace of conduct that might taint their purity and rectitude. You are expected to be teachers who work in the communist education of our students, who will fight all manifestations of individualism, selfishness and lack of modesty and everything that might be an ideological deviation. You are expected to be teachers who will educate our youth in the purest traditions of the working class. In short, teachers who in their daily task are aware of the responsibility that society has assigned them by entrusting its most treasured possession--the young generation.

In the name of the party and the government, we congratulate you. Fatherland or death, we shall win! [applause]

NICARAGUAN LEADERS' RESIGNATIONS REPORTED

PA091728 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua did not accept the resignations presented by Guerrilla Commanders Eden Pastora and Jose Valdivia from their responsibilities to the party and the government in order to join the liberation struggle of other peoples.

In a communique reported by Nicaraguan radio and television, the Sandinist organization affirmed that the commanders' resignations have not been accepted because they are not in accord with the foreign policy of the popular Sandinist revolution or with the present process underway in Nicaragua.

The document also says that before making a definite decision on this matter, all the necessary steps will be taken to contact the two commanders to convince them of the incorrectness of their resignation.

Eden Pastora occupied the position of deputy defense minister and chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, and Jose Valdivia was the deputy interior minister and director general of the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate of Nicaragua.

GRANMA CRITICIZES U.S.-GUATEMALAN COLLABORATION

PA072330 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA in its Monday edition reports that the reactionary Guatemalan oligarchy contributed millions to the electoral campaign of the U.S. Republican Party so that in turn the Washington government would resume the sale of arms to Guatemala and would stop criticizing the violations of human rights in that Central American country.

In an article entitled "The Imperialists Were Also Aiming at Guatemala," the organ of the Communist Party of Cuba also said that every month the Guatemalan fascist organization Friends of the Country [Amigos del Pais] hands over \$11,000 to the U.S. publicity agency (Beaver and Sandhurst) which is in charge of improving the image of the Romeo Lucas Garcia regime abroad and of making sure that the U.S. Congress will listen with sympathy to the friends who are asking for military aid.

GRANMA also underlined that U.S. imperialism has resumed its sale of arms to Guatemala in the amount of \$3.2 million while that country's regime has increased its repressive policy throughout Guatemala.

ZANZIBAR OFFICIAL VISITS MEDIA INSTITUTE

FL081905 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Isa Mohammed Suleiman, information minister and member of the Zanzibar's Council of Revolution, United Republic of Tanzania, visited the Cuban Radio and Television Institute [ICRT] in our capital this morning. During his visit Mohammed Suleiman received detailed information regarding the technology used at the ICRT studies and expressed interest in the possibility of exchanging television programs and in Cuban advising on this news medium.

The visitor was accompanied by Oscar Fernandez Padilla, Cuban ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania, and radio and television officials of our country.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

FL081812 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 8 Jul (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) foreign ministers are to meet next in Belize between January and March 1982. This is one of the decisions coming out of last week's 2 day conference here of eight of the 12 CARICOM states.

Following is the text of the communique issued 1 July at the end of the meeting: (text)

Ministers of CARICOM with responsibility for foreign affairs ended their sixth meeting in St Georges, Grenada, today with agreement on a wide range of foreign policy issues affecting the political and economic well-being of the Caribbean Community and Common Market. The ministers also had a valuable exchange of views on the international situation, enabling the meeting to formulate positions on issues more of a global nature.

Eight of the 12-member grouping--Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines--attended the meeting which was held under the chairmanship of Grenada's Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop. Brother Bishop also formally opened the meeting with a keynote address.

The opening session was also addressed by CARICOM Secretary-General Dr Kurleigh King, Saint Lucia's Foreign Minister Honorable Peter Josie, in his capacity as outgoing chairman of the standing committee, with responses to Brother Bishop's address by Guyana's Foreign Minister Comrade Rashleigh Jackson, who spoke on behalf of the independent countries, and the minister of health of Belize, Mr Asad Shoman, on behalf of the nonindependent countries.

The Agenda:

The ministers dealt with an agenda which covered specific political and economic issues of the community.

The Caribbean As a Zone of Peace:

The ministers discussed the matter with great interest and reaffirmed their intention to have the Caribbean recognized as a zone of peace. They further agreed on the establishment of a working group consisting in the first place of Guyana, Saint Lucia, Grenada and Jamaica to elaborate a declaration and to formulate measures for giving effect to the zone of peace.

Mercenaries and the Control of Terrorism:

The ministers urged CARICOM member countries, who had not already done so, to give their urgent attention toward enacting legislation relating to the activities of mercenaries. In order to ensure that the international community is appraised of the problem, they recommended the continuation of coordinated regional action already underway under the chairmanship of Barbados within the framework of the ad hoc committee set up by the United Nations General Assembly for the drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries. They recommended that this matter should also be pursued in other international forums. The ministers also recommended that member government's consider the advisability of a regional treaty or convention or other appropriate action on the question of mercenaries. Should government agree on this course, the CARICOM Secretariat could take steps towards convening a working group to examine the necessary mechanisms.

The Question of Belize:

The ministers reaffirmed the principles and positions outlined in the Declaration of Belmopan of 18 March 1981. In particular, they emphasized that in any negotiations, there must be full respect for the territorial integrity of Belize on both land and sea and that no new arrangements affecting any part of Belize's territory should derogate from its sovereignty or be incompatible with the concept of the Caribbean as a zone of peace.

The ministers condemned any form of pressure from any quarter sought to force Belize to agree to any proposal which would compromise its sovereignty or violate its territorial integrity, or which would permit any activity within its territory that could endanger the peace and stability of the region. The meeting reiterated that the independence of Belize must be achieved before the end of 1981 irrespective of the progress of the tripartite negotiations, and in this connection the ministers welcomed the steps being taken by the Government of the United Kingdom to complete the constitutional steps necessary to achieve the independence of Belize. The ministers urged the Government of the United Kingdom to continue to ensure the security and territorial integrity of Belize and, in concert with the Government of Belize, pursue appropriate arrangements to guarantee the security of an independent Belize.

Relations With Venezuela:

The ministers discussed this matter in the context of recent developments in the political controversy arising from the Venezuelan contention that the 1899 arbitral award, which settled the boundaries between Guyana and Venezuela, is null and void. Reaffirming support for the territorial integrity of Guyana, the ministers noted that the action of the Government of Venezuela against that CARICOM member state did not accord with the fundamental principles governing international relations as enshrined in the charter of the United Nations, in particular, the sovereign equality of states, respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of states and the peaceful settlement of all international issues. The ministers called upon the Government of Venezuela to settle this matter by peaceful means.

The foreign ministers declared that CARICOM states cannot accept that any state has the right to take action to frustrate the economic development of any other state. They expressed full support for Guyana's efforts to develop hydropower in the upper Mazaruni as an alternative energy system and agreed to give every moral and political support to this end.

Law of the Sea:

The ministers considered a report of the seventh meeting of CARICOM officials on the Law of the Sea held early last year in St Kitts/Nevis, and agreed to a recommendation emanating from that meeting for adopting a declaration in respect of the exploitation of living marine resources of the Caribbean region. Accordingly, the ministers declared their intention to exploit the living marine resources of the region for the benefit of the peoples of the region and to take steps to secure those resources from the depredations of foreign fishing fleets.

Recognizing that harmonization of their approaches to the exercise of jurisdiction over their maritime spaces will assist CARICOM member states in meeting the intrusion by extra-regional fishing vessels, the ministers called upon CARICOM governments to work in concert to preserve and protect the living marine resources of the region for the benefit of its people. The ministers recommended the enactment of legislation by CARICOM member states prohibiting nationals from extra-regional countries from fishing within their fisheries zones except under licence or by agreement. The ministers also recommended cooperation by member states in the adoption of practical measures to deal with the intrusion of extra-regional fishing vessels in the Caribbean. They reaffirmed their support for Jamaica as the site of the International Seabed Authority.

Apartheid in Sport:

The ministers considered the question of a proposed South African rugby tour of New Zealand and its implications for the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting scheduled to be held in that country on 22-23 September this year. The ministers felt strongly that to attend the meeting in the wake of the South African rugby tour would be to compromise their stand against apartheid, and they recommend that CARICOM governments seek a change of the venue of the meeting if the tour is allowed to take place. The ministers also recommended that CARICOM member governments urge other Commonwealth governments to adopt action along the lines suggested by the CARICOM foreign ministers, and to pledge their full cooperation in any further efforts designed to fulfill their commitment under the Gleneagles agreement.

British Nationality Bill:

The ministers agreed to recommend to CARICOM member governments that they instruct their high commissioners in London to express their concern in the strongest possible terms against the British Nationality Bill. Describing the bill as an iniquitous instrument which was clearly designed as a racist measure for controlling immigration, the ministers said it ran counter to the established principle of jus soli (the right to citizenship by birth in a particular country) and would create hardship for the poor who would be unable to afford the cost of registration where required. The ministers recommended that efforts should be made to delay passage of the bill now before the House of Lords until after an opportunity was afforded to discuss the issue at the forthcoming heads of government meeting in Australia. The ministers felt that should the bill be passed before the Commonwealth summit, the matter should still be raised at the meeting, and in the meantime, a strong call be made for its repeal.

Energy:

The ministers recommended that CARICOM states should seek, as far as possible, to be actively represented at the forthcoming energy conference in Nairobi, Kenya. The ministers felt that the conference, the first major one of its kind, had considerable implications for developing countries, and recommended further that member states coordinate their positions for the meeting, paying particular attention to funding arrangements for energy projects so as to ensure that the CARICOM region could benefit.

Major Developments in the Hemisphere:**(A) El Salvador:**

The standing committee expressed grave concern at the continuing foreign influences in the civil war of El Salvador, which endanger the peace and tranquility of the entire region, and particularly of those CARICOM and other states nearest to the scene of the conflict, and called upon the parties concerned to seek a peaceful settlement which will enable the people to live in peace and freedom.

(B) Economic Aggression in the Caribbean Region:

The ministers noted with concern the economic aggression being waged by the United States against Grenada. They felt that such economic and political pressure amounted to gross interference in the internal affairs of Grenada in contravention of the well-established principles of international law, and violated the principles of self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The meeting also noted the firm support in this connection given Grenada by the meeting of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in St Kitts/Nevis on 18 June 1981, by the meeting of the Caribbean Group for Economic Cooperation and Development (CCGED) in Washington on 23 June 1981, and also the strong resolutions adopted by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) on 1 April 1981, and the African-Caribbean and Pacific group of countries (ACP) on 7 April 1981.

The ministers condemned the attempt to subvert Caribbean regional institutions built up over long years of struggle, and deplored attempts to use these institutions to apply political pressure on individual member states.

Middle East and Southern African Issues:

In reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the ministers condemned the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear power plant and drew attention to the grave implications for the world and for the region. They affirmed that any Middle East settlement must be premised on the basis of the clear recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to their homeland.

Welcoming and supporting the denunciation of the unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington which was issued from the OAU summit meeting in Nairobi, the foreign ministers joined in the condemnation of South Africa for its efforts to frustrate the independence of Namibia. They expressed their conviction that despite this last-ditch stand of Pretoria, the independence of Namibia cannot be long delayed. Condemning South Africa's marauding attacks on the frontline states, the foreign ministers reaffirmed the solidarity of their governments and peoples with the governments and peoples of those states.

Problems of Small Island Developing States:

The ministers agreed to a study focusing on the particular problems of CARICOM island developing states.

Next Meeting:

The ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the government and for the excellent arrangements which contributed to the success of the meeting. The ministers agreed that the next meeting of the standing committee should be held during the first quarter of next year in Belize. (end of text)

DENGUE OUTBREAK IN VARIOUS AREA COUNTRIES REPORTED

FL091635 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Health has been informed that there are outbreaks of dengue fever in some of the Caribbean countries. Dengue is a disease caused by a virus, which is spread by the bite of the aedes aegypti mosquito. It cannot be transmitted directly from person to person, no matter how close the contact. Every possible effort must therefore be made to destroy the mosquito.

BARBADOSPOLITICAL PARTIES ANNOUNCE APPOINTMENTS TO SENATE12 BLP Senators Named

FL072000 [Editorial Report] Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English on 30 June 1981 on page 1 reports that Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams has publicly announced the names of the 12 Barbados Labor Party [BLP] members who will serve in the 21-seat Senate during the 1981-86 parliamentary session. They are Sir Arnott Cato, Senator Nigel Barrow, Senator O'Brien Trotman, Senator Clyde Griffith, Mr John Williams, Mr David Simmons, Mr Hutson Linton, Miss June Clarke, Mr Maurice Ward, Mr Keith Rouse, Mr St Clair Howell and Mrs Milroy Reece.

The daily adds that two of the remaining nine senators will represent the opposition Democratic Labor Party, while Governor General Sir Deighton Ward will name the other seven as representatives of various sectors of the community.

2 DLP Senators Announced

FL081955 [Editorial Report] Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English on 2 July 1981 on page 1 reports that the Democratic Labor Party [DLP] has announced that Mr Edward Evelyn Greaves and Mr Wesley Winfield Hall will be the party's two representatives in the Barbadian Senate. Mr Greaves will be the Senate Majority leader.

ST KITTS-NEVISANGUILLA OFFICIALLY DROPPED FROM STATE NAME

FL072242 Bridgetown CANA in English 2107 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, 7 Jul (CANA)--The St Kitts-Nevis Parliament formally agreed today to remove Anguilla from the name of the state. Anguilla broke away in 1976 from what was then the three-island grouping of St Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla. Since then it has been ruled directly from Britain, which reached an agreement last year with the coalition government in Basseterre to formalize the colony status of Anguilla, a 35-square mile island, 60 miles off St Kitts.

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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BRAZILBUSINESSES REPORTEDLY NEGOTIATING TRADE WITH CUBA

PY082241 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 8 Jul 81 p 7--
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST)--Some Brazilian businesses want to export to Cuba, defying the U.S. economic blockade of that communist country, according to a local politician who is organizing the negotiations. Fernando Moraes, a member of the Sao Paulo State Legislature, said on the basis of his contacts with Cuban trade officials that Brazil could sell \$300 million a year to Cuba. He is now planning deals totaling \$30 million before approaching the Brazilian Government for export permits, a move he expects before year's end.

A Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said "there would be problems" with direct trade with Cuba but not with indirect trade via third countries. Moraes responded saying, authorities in one of the economic ministries assured him the government wouldn't refuse exports if they got to the \$30 million level.

Moraes said trade with Cuba is a delicate matter. Brazil's military regime doesn't have diplomatic relations with the country because it says Castro supports guerrillas in Latin America. For that reason he said he couldn't identify companies in Brazil that are negotiating with the Cubans. But he said an agreement has been reached for a Brazilian company to exchange its special steel for Cuban nickel, a \$6 million deal. And the Cubans want to buy a wide variety of products, including 1,000 cars, domestic appliances, and frozen chicken.

CUBAPRELA NOTES REACTION TO U.S. CARIBBEAN AID PLAN

PA100046 Havana PRELA in English 1923 GMT 9 Jul 81--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[By Bob Rutka for PRELA]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jul (PL)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will be seeking the acquiescence of his counterparts from Mexico, Venezuela and Canada for the U.S. proposed economic aid plan for the Caribbean basin when they meet in the Bahamas July 11-12.

[Annex continues on back pages of report]

Last week Haig said that the U.S. hopes "to lay out an agenda and a conceptional approach to this plan" in his 2 days of conversations with Mexico's Jorge Castaneda, Venezuela's Jose Alberto Zambrano and Canada's Mark MacGuigan.

The meeting taking place amidst increasing criticism of the Reagan administration initiative which was originally presented as a way to counter so-called communist subversion in the region.

Most vocal opponent of the U.S. thrust has been Mexico, which has conditioned its participation in a common effort to three principals: that there be no military component, that it not be part of an anticommunist effort and that no country be specifically excluded.

Similar expressions of concern about the U.S. plan have been expressed by Venezuelans and Canadians and significantly, both countries, together with Mexico, have refused to go along with U.S. moves to have economic aid to Nicaragua and Grenada ended, and the economic blockade against Cuba extended.

Such opposition has already forced the Reagan administration to adjust its public utterances concerning the Caribbean basin plan, Haig recently describing its "objectives" as economic and social development, with no political overtones.

Clearly on the defensive, Haig is now saying that security concerns caused by so-called communist subversion must now be dealt with separately.

Some experts here view this approach as nothing more than a tactic to avoid a complete breakdown of the initiative and still achieve some broadly based consensus to coordinate both old and new bilateral aid programs that would serve to legitimize U.S. bilateral economic policies.

U.S. officials have already indicated that the Reagan administration will emphasize private investment and greater adherence to U.S. policies from recipient nations in formulating its own bilateral aid program for the area.

Over three-quarters of the administration's fiscal 1982 economic and military aid requests for Latin America is concentrated in the Caribbean, most of this on El Salvador and Jamaica, which the U.S. is attempting to turn into a showcase.

Since taking office the Reagan administration has increased economic and military aid to the genocidal junta in El Salvador and the military regime in Honduras while resuming military assistance to Guatemala.

At the same time it has cut off aid to Nicaragua and attempted to pressure the European Economic Community and the Caribbean Development Bank to deny economic assistance to Grenada.

It has also established a private business group composed of leading American businessmen chaired by David Rockefeller to advise on private investment in Jamaica, and indicated it wishes to establish similar groups for other areas of the Caribbean.

This reliance on the private sector is not surprising as about 75 percent of the U.S. Agency for International Development's total developmental assistance funds are spent in the U.S. in purchases of equipment and services mostly from giant multi-national corporations. It is estimated that for every dollar contributed to the World Bank, U.S. corporations receive about \$10 in contracts from the bank to fund its projects.

While the economic aspects of its total Caribbean policy will be stressed at the Bahamas meeting, the Reagan administration continues to maintain that so-called communist subversion is responsible for most Caribbean problems that will justify a military response.

MEXICOMAGAZINE CITES U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN GUATEMALA

PA062310 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Jul 81--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jul (PL)--In its first issue, the Mexican magazine POR ESTO has charged that ties are increasing between the U.S. Republican administration and the Guatemalan regime, responsible for more than 50 murders a day.

President Ronald Reagan is determined to order U.S. military intervention in Guatemala if the regime of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia is unable to stop the popular insurrection, the weekly, which began circulating here, noted.

In a detailed report signed by its director, Mario Menendez, the magazine also revealed details of how U.S. specialists contribute to the regime of official terror operating in that Central American country.

Relations between the Republican administration and the Guatemalan oligarchy were established through the "American Security Council" and the "Coalition for Peace Through Force," the article noted. Executives of these organizations include advisers and officials close to Reagan, such as Generals Gordon Sumner and Vernon Walters, as well as John K. Singlaub, former commander of U.S. occupation troops in South Korea.

The involvement of U.S. military officers and espionage agents in Guatemala ranges from giving direct advice to special counterinsurgency forces to training members of paramilitary gangs, it added. There are even U.S. technicians directing a computerized system at the National Palace in Guatemala City which controls the communications of the army and the national police, it stated.

The magazine recalled that the two most important paramilitary gangs call themselves "The Secret Anticommunist Army" and the "Death Squad," both with branches in almost all garrisons in the country. It charged that the headquarters of the Secret Army is located less than 50 meters from the Presidential Palace and that its most famous representatives include Col Hector Montalban and Capt Carlos Herrera. The squad, it noted, has its headquarters behind the office of the National Police Detectives Division and is headed by Interior Minister Alvarez Ruiz with the help of Col Chupina Barahona.

The report by Mario Menendez, who toured Guatemala for 3 months accompanied by Guerrilla detachments, praised the high level of unity of the opposition forces. In the development of the popular struggle, he reported, the peasants and Indians carry out an important role because of their large participation. "It is enough to note that on occasions I travelled with guerrilla columns in which 99 percent of the members were Mam, Jacalteca, Achi and Chuj Indians."